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Alberta Profile

Social and Health Indicators of Addiction

Darlene James
Service Monitoring & Research

Fifth Edition
June 1999



Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
An Agency of the Government of Alberta



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**ALBERTA PROFILE
SOCIAL AND HEALTH INDICATORS OF ADDICTION**

5th Edition

**Prepared by Darlene James
AADAC Service Monitoring and Research**

June, 1999

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Accurate, timely and multifaceted information on the nature, extent and impacts of substance use and gambling is essential to understanding addiction. It is also a prerequisite to the development of effective policies and programs. Population surveys are valuable in determining the size of the *using* population, but are limited in their ability to measure *abuse*. Social and health indicators such as treatment admissions, substance-related deaths, and criminal offenses are needed to better assess the overall harm caused by substance use and gambling in the community--even if these indicators are not always available or consistent. Taken together, prevalence data and specific indicators complement each other, and contribute to our knowledge of substance abuse and problem gambling at the local level and across the province.¹

This report provides a compilation of data from secondary sources that profile select indicators of alcohol, drugs and gambling in Alberta. The purpose of the report is to present information in a ready-to-use format; as an internal planning tool for AADAC staff, and as a public information source. This edition is an update of reports produced in 1987, 1990, 1992, and 1996 which were known as the AADAC Social and Health Indicators Profile (SHIP).

Content

The content of this report has evolved over time with new indicators being added as available. In particular, the fourth edition (1996) saw the inclusion of data for RHAs, reflecting the current framework of collaborative health and social service program delivery. This edition incorporates information on gambling, which has become an important part of AADAC's mandate. In addition, the scope of the report has been broadened to include provincial-level data on the prevalence, costs and consequences of addiction.

Information in the report is presented by AADAC Service Area and Regional Health Authority (RHA). The specific indicators profiled are:

- Dollar Sales and Volume of Alcohol Sold
- Density of Retail Liquor Licenses
- Substance-Related Hospital Separations
- Substance-Related Deaths
- Substance-Related Crimes
- Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Collisions
- Drugs Dispensed Under the Triplicate Prescription Program
- Gambling Expenditures
- AADAC Treatment Admissions
- Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Line
- Select Alberta Population Demographics

¹ Poulin, C. (1997). Canadian Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (CCENDU). Inaugural national report. Ottawa, ONT: Health Canada.

Format

All of the data presented are standardized as per capita rates or percentages and are ranked from high to low for comparison across AADAC Service Areas and RHAs. Presentation of standardized rates is important to allow for meaningful comparisons over time, although definitive conclusions about area differences are not possible.

Where provincial rates or percentages are presented, these are calculated by dividing the total occurrence of the select indicator by the total population or relevant age group of interest. **This is not an average, and the provincial rate may vary substantially from individual service area or RHA rates.**

For the 26 AADAC Service Areas and 17 RHAs, a rank of 1 indicates that the rate was highest among all areas, while a rank of 17 or 26 indicates the lowest calculated rate. Where necessary, rankings have been adjusted to accommodate areas tied with the same rate, thus maintaining a uniform range. Also, for discussion purposes, RHAs have been aggregated into broader geographical areas similar to AADAC's Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions. Therefore, RHAs 13-17 are sometimes referred to as northern, RHAs 6-12 as central, and RHAs 1-5 as southern.

The report is organized into five sections: alcohol, drugs, medications, gambling, and tobacco. Report highlights are presented as part of the introduction, and indicator-specific highlights accompany the tables and figures in each section. A summary of indicators is presented in Appendix 4, and a glossary of terms is included in Appendix 1.

Limitations

The tables in this report were produced from unrelated secondary data sources that are administrative in nature and not research oriented. The data systems were established for different purposes, cover different time periods, and reference different age groups. As a result, the reader is advised to consider each indicator separately.

Little interpretation of the rankings between AADAC Service Areas and RHAs on a given indicator is offered. This is because many variables interact to affect the rate shown, and there is a strong need to interpret the information within a local context. Areas vary considerably in their demographic and economic characteristics, and communities also differ in other ways. For instance, in communities where impaired driving is a priority, more police resources might be targeted to this problem, ultimately affecting the impaired driving rate. Other important limitations are listed with each table or figure and should be kept in mind when considering the data.

It should also be noted that the provincial rate calculated for the same indicator for AADAC Service Areas and RHAs does not always match. This is because the population figures for AADAC are based on 1996 census data, and figures for the RHAs are based on active registrations with the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (AHCIP). Use of AHCIP registrations is more meaningful for the RHA data because it is consistent with the way information is presented by Alberta Health.

AADAC HIGHLIGHTS

- Per capita alcohol sales varied somewhat throughout the province, while the density of alcohol retailers was generally higher in the northern service areas.
- The rate of alcohol-related criminal offenses, including impaired driving, was higher in the northern service areas.
- Alcohol-related injury and fatality traffic collisions were generally higher in the Northern Division.
- The hospital separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse, and toxic effects was higher in the northern service areas. Separation rates for alcohol-related liver disease fluctuated across the province.
- Stettler, Drumheller and Crowsnest Pass had alcohol-related death rates twice the provincial rate.
- Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies varied considerably between service areas but rates were generally higher in the Northern Division.
- The rate for illicit drug offenses was higher in the Northern Division.
- Drug-related hospital separations were lowest in Drayton Valley and fluctuated throughout the province.
- The drug-related death rate in Barrhead was almost double the provincial rate.
- The rate of drug prescriptions filled, as monitored by the Triplicate Prescription Program, was higher in the Central Division.
- Per person expenditures on charity gaming (bingo, pull tickets, raffles) and VLTs were higher in the northern service areas, and fluctuated across the province.
- Lottery expenditures were relatively uniform across the province.
- Calls to the Gambling Help Line varied across the province.
- Hospital separation rates for tobacco-related disease and cancer fluctuated around the province but were generally higher in the Northern Division.
- The tobacco-related death rate was lowest in Fort McMurray.

AADAC SERVICE AREA MAP

AADAC

Direct Services &

Community Funded Agencies



RHA HIGHLIGHTS

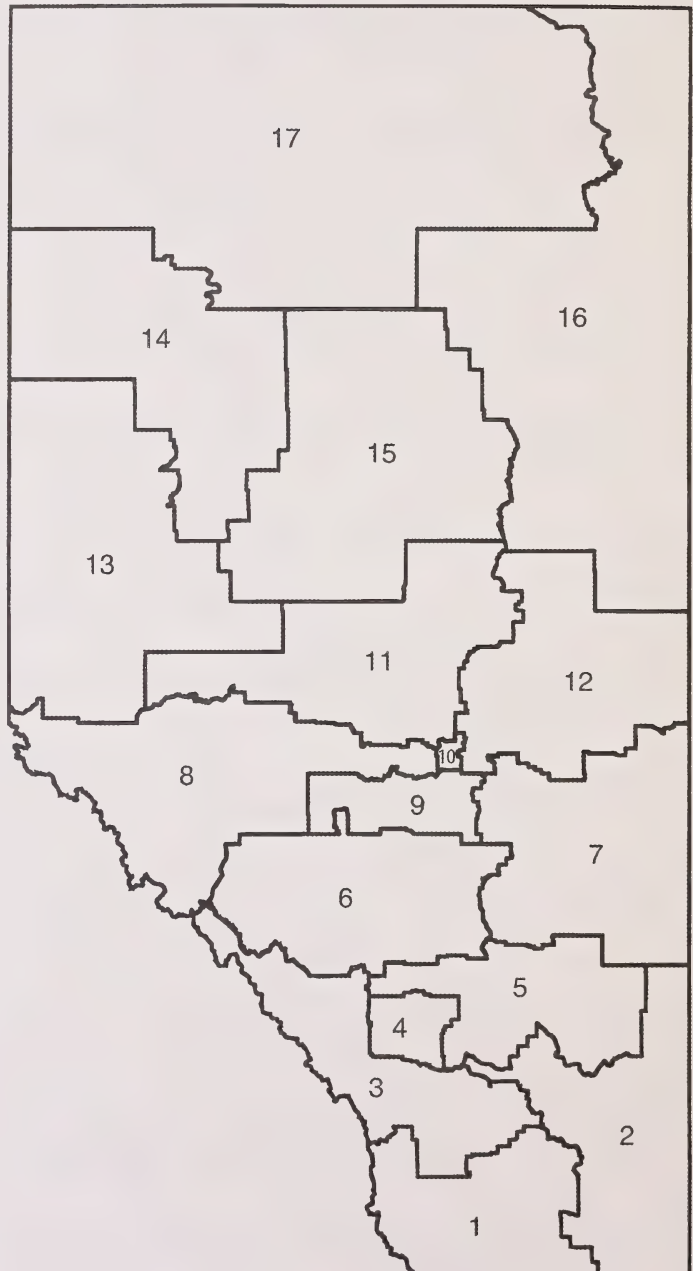
- Per capita alcohol sales were fairly evenly distributed throughout the province, and the density of alcohol retailers varied among RHAs.
- The occurrence rates for alcohol-related criminal offenses, including impaired driving, were more prevalent in the northern RHAs.
- The rate of injury and fatality collisions involving alcohol-impaired drivers fluctuated across the province.
- The hospital separation rate for alcohol-related diagnoses varied throughout the province.
- RHA #5, Crossroads, and Keeweenok Lakes had alcohol-related death rates twice the provincial rate.
- Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies were generally higher in the northern RHAs.
- Rates for illicit drug offenses varied but tended to be lower in the southern RHAs.
- The rate of drug-related hospital separations was higher in the northern RHAs.
- The drug-related death rate was highest in Keeweenok Lakes and fluctuated across the province.
- The rate of monitored prescriptions dispensed was highest in the David Thompson RHA, and varied throughout the province.
- Per person expenditures on bingo, pull tickets and raffles varied across the province.
- On balance, lottery and VLT expenditures were higher in the northern RHAs.
- Calls to the Gambling Help Line were uniform across the province.
- The hospital separation rate for tobacco-related disease was highest in Keeweenok Lakes and lowest in the Capital RHA, while the rates for tobacco-related cancers were highest in the central RHAs of Lakeland, East Central and Crossroads.
- Tobacco-related death rates were relatively uniform across the province with Northern Lights recording the lowest rate.

RHA SERVICES AREA MAP

Alberta Health

Regional Health Authorities

1. Chinook RHA
2. Palliser Health Authority
3. Headwaters Health Authority
4. Calgary RHA
5. Health Authority 5
6. David Thompson RHA
7. East Central RHA 7
8. WestView RHA
9. Crossroads RHA
10. Capital Health Authority
11. Aspen RHA #11
12. Lakeland RHA
13. Mistahia RHA
14. Peace RHA
15. Keeweetink Lakes RHA #15
16. Northern Lights RHA
17. Northwestern RHA



ALCOHOL

1. ALCOHOL

Alcohol is used by the majority of Albertans, and is responsible for more health, safety and legal consequences than other drugs mentioned in this report. At the same time, the manufacture, sale, and use of alcohol benefits many Albertans and contributes to the provincial economy.

Distribution and Revenue:

As of May 1998 there were 707 retail liquor outlets in Alberta.¹ In 1997/98 the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) issued 7,606 licenses for on and off-premise alcohol sales.²

Government revenue from alcohol sales totalled \$449 million in 1997/98.²

Prevalence:

In 1997, 82% of adult Albertans aged 18 and older were current drinkers--consuming at least one drink in the previous year. Thirty percent (30%) of adults reported drinking one or more times per week. Fifty percent (50%) of drinkers said they consumed two drinks or less per occasion, and fewer than 5% reported heavy drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion) in the previous month.³

Alcohol is also the drug most commonly used by Alberta youth. Among adolescents (aged 12 to 17) surveyed in 1995, 55% reported alcohol use in the previous 12 months; 7% were frequent drinkers (one or more times per week). More than one-quarter of teen drinkers (29%) said they usually consumed three or more drinks per occasion, and 3% reported heavy drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion) in the previous month.⁴

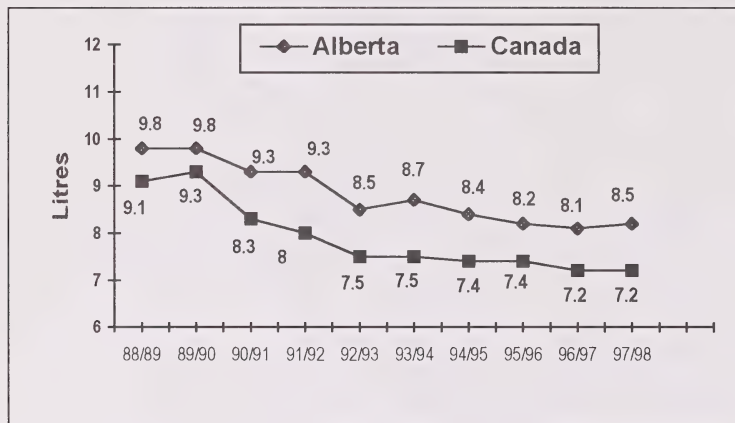
Alcohol consumption during pregnancy was reported by 7.5% of women (aged 12-52) who gave birth in Alberta between 1994 and 1996. The majority of women described their consumption as occasional, light, or moderate.⁵

Per Capita Consumption:

In the decade from 1988/89 to 1997/98, per capita consumption of absolute (pure) alcohol in Alberta decreased 13% (9.8 litres to 8.5 litres). Albertans' (15 years and older) total per capita consumption in 1997/98 was the equivalent of 500 bottles of beer, or 28 (750 ml) bottles of spirits (hard liquor), or 99 (750 ml) bottles of wine (see Figure 1).⁶

Albertans tend to drink more than the national average, which was 7.2 litres per capita in 1997/98. Overall, Alberta ranked second behind the Yukon (12.7 litres) and just ahead of the Northwest Territories (8.0 litres) in per capita consumption of beverage alcohol.⁶

Figure 1
Per Capita Consumption of Absolute Alcohol in Alberta, Ages 15+
 1988/89 – 1997/98



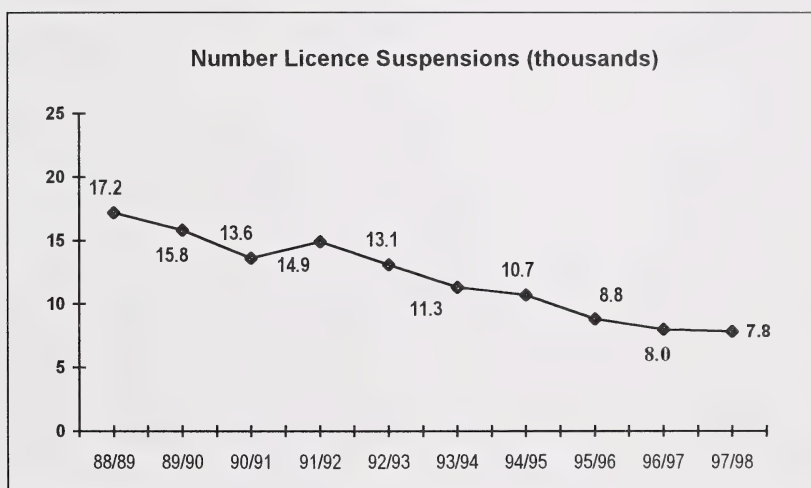
Consequences:

Alcohol use impacts broadly across society, affecting personal well being, individual and family relationships, workplace productivity, and community safety. Alcohol is implicated in health problems, domestic violence, injuries, property damage, criminal behaviours, and death.^{7 8 9 10} Alcohol use during pregnancy can result in birth defects which have enormous implications in terms of the development of medical problems, addiction, and learning disabilities.¹¹

- Among adult Albertans (18 years and older) surveyed in 1998, 63% reported experiencing personal or financial harm as a result of their own or someone else's alcohol use.¹²
- According to a 1995 survey, 15% of Alberta teens (12-17 years) experienced problems with family or friends because of their alcohol or drug use; 5% reported driving while impaired or being a passenger with an impaired driver; and 4% reported problems with the police because of substance use.⁴
- In Alberta and across the country, motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of alcohol-related mortality.⁸ In 1997, 28% of Alberta drivers involved in fatality or injury collisions had been drinking prior to the accident.¹³

- In 1997, 13,803 impaired driving charges were laid in Alberta, and this province continues to have one of the highest offence rates in the country. Alberta ranked fourth behind the Yukon (1,089), Saskatchewan (960) and the Northwest Territories (911) with a rate 486 impaired driving charges per 100,000 population.¹⁴
- Over the past decade, the number of license suspensions resulting from an impaired driving conviction declined 54% in Alberta; from 17,160 in 1988/89 to 7,835 in 1997/98.^{15 16}

Figure 2
Impaired Driving in Alberta
(1988/89 - 1997/98 (ages 16 and older))



- The provincial Medical Examiner reported 60 deaths in 1995 where alcohol was the underlying cause.¹⁷
- In Alberta in 1997, 58% of all incidents of family violence where substance use was recorded, involved alcohol or drug use by one or both partners.¹⁸
- During 1997/98, 647 reports were filed with the AGLC concerning liquor-related infractions. These included illegal alcohol sales, service to minors, and after-hours liquor service.²

Costs:

The cost of alcohol use in Alberta was estimated at \$749 million in 1992; an amount equal to \$285 per Albertan. Productivity losses (\$445 million), health care (\$124 million) and law enforcement (\$111 million) accounted for the majority of total cost.⁸

Attitudes and Opinions:

Many Albertans (30%) believe alcohol problems are increasing, and perceive alcohol-related crime (24%) and violence (19%) as serious or very serious community problems.^{12 19}

The majority of Albertans favour government intervention in limiting the availability of alcohol, and in preventing alcohol problems. In 1995, 82% suggested efforts to prevent service to intoxicated persons should increase; 76% felt alcohol should **not** be sold in corner stores; 71% said alcohol should have warning labels; 77% said alcohol prevention and education programs should increase; and 59% felt alcohol treatment programs should increase.¹⁹

ALCOHOL-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

DOLLAR SALES, VOLUME OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SOLD, AND DENSITY OF RETAIL LICENSES (Tables 1-4)

Source:

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC), for the 1997/98 fiscal year (volume and wholesale data as reported April 21/98, and liquor licenses as reported May 19/98).

Notes:

- In some areas of the province, alcohol sales are influenced by tourism and this will skew figures upward in terms of volume sold and wholesale value.
- Volume and sales data should not be equated with total alcohol consumption. Sales volume includes alcohol sold by AGLC licensees, but total consumption would also include homemade wine and beer, sales in duty free shops, and any other unrecorded transactions.⁶
- Eighteen percent (18%) of licenses issued in 1997/98 were for retail outlets, including liquor stores, wine stores, hotel off-sales, and manufacturer's off-sales.
- The volume of beer, wine and spirits sold in Alberta totalled 2.3 million hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 100 litres) in 1997/98, with a wholesale value of about one billion dollars.

AADAC Highlights:

- The Hinton service area had the highest alcohol sales per person and Barrhead had the lowest. More than half (54%) of the Hinton area sales were from Jasper retailers, which undoubtedly derive much of their business from tourism.
- In terms of density, the rate of retail liquor outlets was highest in the Hinton service, lowest in Calgary, and generally higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- Per capita alcohol sales varied somewhat throughout the province with Headwaters RHA recording the highest sales, and Northwestern the lowest. Close to 40% of sales in Headwaters were from Banff and Kananaskis outlets, which likely derive much of their business from tourism.

- Keeweenaw Lakes RHA had the highest retailer rate and Calgary the lowest concentration of retail licensees by population.

TABLE 1
Dollar Sales and Volume of Alcoholic Beverages Sold
AADAC Service Areas, 1997/98
(Per person aged 15 and older)

	Volume (Hectolitres)	Sales (\$ Wholesale)	Rank
Northern Division	1.23	\$537.22	
Athabasca	0.97	431.34	20
Barrhead	0.84	397.40	26
Cold Lake	1.29	525.69	11
Fort McMurray	1.66	689.28	4
Grande Prairie	1.31	587.17	5
High Level	0.87	402.46	24
High Prairie	1.02	413.14	21
Lac La Biche	1.08	453.20	18
Peace River	1.09	484.73	15
Slave Lake	1.99	838.21	2
St. Paul	1.06	488.62	14
Whitecourt	1.26	534.18	9
Central Division	1.09	476.33	
Camrose	1.08	465.71	16
Drayton Valley	0.92	390.83	25
Edmonton	1.04	454.95	17
Edson	1.37	573.74	6
Hinton	2.27	1,004.53	1
Red Deer	1.14	502.76	13
Stettler	0.95	438.16	19
Wainwright	1.62	728.30	3
Southern Division	1.18	521.12	
Brooks	1.29	535.37	8
Calgary	1.21	541.43	7
Crowsnest Pass	1.24	525.80	10
Drumheller	0.95	403.42	23
Lethbridge	0.98	403.50	22
Medicine Hat	1.23	519.61	12
Province	1.15	\$503.55	

TABLE 2
Dollar Sales and Volume of Alcoholic Beverages Sold
Regional Health Authorities, 1997/98
(Per person aged 15 and older)

	Volume (Hectolitres)	Sales (\$ Wholesale)	Rank
Chinook	0.97	\$400.06	15
Palliser	1.22	512.62	8
Headwaters	1.72	762.97	1
Calgary RHA	1.13	505.38	9
RHA #5	0.94	375.53	16
David Thompson	1.08	475.49	11
East Central	1.16	520.40	6
WestView	1.23	539.37	4
Crossroads	1.21	518.28	7
Capital	1.02	445.65	13
Aspen	0.94	409.67	14
Lakeland	1.07	471.38	12
Mistahia	1.20	537.72	5
Peace	1.14	497.65	10
Keeweenok Lakes	1.42	591.88	3
Northern Lights	1.57	652.28	2
Northwestern	0.79	367.48	17
Province	1.11	\$485.89	

TABLE 3
Retail Liquor Licenses
AADAC Service Areas, 1997/98
(Rate per thousand-population aged 15 and older)

	License Rate	Rank
Northern Division	1.31	
Athabasca	1.70	4
Barrhead	1.46	10
Cold Lake	1.02	20
Fort McMurray	1.01	21
Grande Prairie	1.02	19
High Level	1.33	14
High Prairie	1.71	3
Lac La Biche	1.55	8
Peace River	1.29	15
Slave Lake	1.67	6
St. Paul	1.81	2
Whitecourt	1.45	11
Central Division	0.65	
Camrose	1.22	17
Drayton Valley	1.23	16
Edmonton	0.44	25
Edson	1.38	13
Hinton	2.03	1
Red Deer	0.97	22
Stettler	1.54	9
Wainwright	1.40	12
Southern Division	0.51	
Brooks	1.07	18
Calgary	0.39	26
Crowsnest Pass	1.58	7
Drumheller	1.68	5
Lethbridge	0.71	24
Medicine Hat	0.76	23
Province	0.66	

TABLE 4
Retail Liquor Licenses
Regional Health Authorities, 1997/98
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	License Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.72	15
Palliser	0.86	14
Headwaters	1.33	4
Calgary	0.29	17
RHA #5	1.43	3
David Thompson	0.91	13
East Central	1.46	2
WestView	1.00	12
Crossroads	1.16	8
Capital	0.37	16
Aspen	1.32	5
Lakeland	1.25	6
Mistahia	1.13	9
Peace	1.21	7
Keeweenok Lakes	1.55	1
Northern Lights	1.03	11
Northwestern	1.13	10
Province	0.64	

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENSES (Tables 5-10)

Source:

Alberta Justice, Public Security Division, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- *Impaired Driving* includes impaired operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft.
- *Liquor Act Violations* include: illegal production, possession, promotion, or altering of alcohol; illegal conveyance, or transport of alcohol; sales to, or possession by minors; minors in a licensed premises; sale of alcohol to intoxicated persons; sales after hours; conduct in licensed premises; and consumption in a public place. Under *the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Act*, alcohol refers to all types of alcohol--commercial, industrial and beverage.
- Data represent the actual offences or charges laid, as reported by RCMP and municipal police forces to Statistics Canada. These data may reflect variations in law enforcement practices and manpower by area. These limitations should be noted when comparing AADAC Service Areas or RHAs.
- An offence refers to an unlawful act by an individual. Offences are categorised by type according to federal and provincial statutes. The data do not reflect the outcome of reported cases in regards to their disposition by the courts.
- With the exception of the impaired driving and liquor act violations, it is not known to what extent alcohol was involved in an offence. It is widely believed among police personnel that a large proportion of violent and property crime is associated with alcohol use, although establishing a causal relationship is very difficult. Offence rates likely underestimate the extent of alcohol involvement.⁷
- In 1997, there were 85,611 alcohol or drug-related offences in Alberta. Fifteen percent (15%) were for impaired driving, 1% for refusal to provide a breath sample, 35% for liquor act violations, 12% for disturbing the peace, 4% for sexual assault, and 29% for non-sexual assault.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate for impaired driving and failure/refusal to provide a breath sample was highest in the Slave Lake service area and lowest in Medicine Hat. Overall, rates were higher in the Northern Division.

- Disturbing the peace and liquor act violations were highest in the High Level service area and lowest in the Edmonton service area.
- Sexual and physical assault charges were highest in the Slave Lake service area and lowest in the Stettler area. In general, offence rates were higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate for impaired driving and failure/refusal to provide a breath sample was highest for the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA and lowest in Calgary.
- Charges for disturbing the peace, liquor act violations, sexual and physical assault were more prevalent in the northern RHAs

TABLE 5
Impaired Driving and Failure/Refusal to
Provide a Breath Sample
Reported Offences by AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	14.67	0.84	15.50	
Athabasca	10.68	0.76	11.43	12
Barrhead	11.06	0.43	11.48	11
Cold Lake	16.05	0.61	16.66	6
Fort McMurray	15.03	1.09	16.12	8
Grande Prairie	6.87	0.47	7.34	21
High Level	16.22	1.33	17.55	5
High Prairie	25.32	1.45	26.77	3
Lac La Biche	16.30	1.83	18.13	4
Peace River	15.24	0.89	16.13	7
Slave Lake	36.09	1.67	37.76	1
St. Paul	10.94	0.43	11.37	13
Whitecourt	28.70	1.32	30.02	2
Central Division	5.90	0.24	6.14	
Camrose	11.41	0.51	11.91	10
Drayton Valley	8.61	0.32	8.93	16
Edmonton	4.88	0.16	5.05	24
Edson	6.90	0.59	7.49	20
Hinton	13.34	0.93	14.27	9
Red Deer	7.49	0.42	7.90	19
Stettler	6.28	0.21	6.49	22
Wainwright	8.32	0.20	8.53	17
Southern Division	4.59	0.16	4.74	
Brooks	8.20	0.76	8.96	15
Calgary	4.28	0.09	4.37	25
Crowsnest Pass	7.82	0.50	8.32	18
Drumheller	9.85	0.41	10.25	14
Lethbridge	5.23	0.12	5.34	23
Medicine Hat	3.37	0.76	4.13	26
Province	6.28	0.27	6.55	

TABLE 6
Impaired Driving and Failure/Refusal
to Provide a Breath Sample
Reported Offences by Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population age 15 years and older)

	Impaired Driving	Refuse Breath Sample	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	5.25	0.15	5.41	15
Palliser	4.88	0.74	5.63	14
Headwaters	9.23	0.34	9.57	9
Calgary	3.54	0.05	3.59	17
RHA #5	9.85	0.61	10.46	8
David Thompson	8.18	0.45	8.62	12
East Central	7.15	0.35	7.50	13
WestView	8.33	0.62	8.96	11
Crossroads	17.73	0.78	18.51	2
Capital	4.10	0.09	4.19	16
Aspen	14.66	0.61	15.27	4
Lakeland	10.69	0.65	11.34	6
Mistahia	8.69	0.61	9.29	10
Peace	10.20	0.47	10.66	7
Keeweenok Lakes	32.42	1.67	34.09	1
Northern Lights	14.23	1.03	15.26	5
Northwestern	14.81	1.21	16.03	3
Province	6.06	0.26	6.32	

TABLE 7
Disturbing the Peace and Liquor Act Violations
Reported Offences by AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Liquor Act Violations	Disturbing the Peace	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	56.00	18.39	74.39	
Athabasca	32.03	9.26	41.28	14
Barrhead	23.53	5.20	28.73	18
Cold Lake	47.96	13.77	61.72	7
Fort McMurray	85.36	42.59	127.95	3
Grande Prairie	18.49	19.23	37.72	16
High Level	263.00	16.79	279.79	1
High Prairie	54.48	13.13	67.60	6
Lac La Biche	49.19	20.52	69.71	5
Peace River	50.52	7.59	58.11	9
Slave Lake	183.80	40.98	224.78	2
St. Paul	23.97	17.62	41.60	13
Whitecourt	44.50	11.06	55.56	10
Central Division	10.51	4.50	15.01	
Camrose	71.60	27.90	99.49	4
Drayton Valley	10.76	5.29	16.05	22
Edmonton	2.93	1.71	4.64	26
Edson	25.71	12.51	38.23	15
Hinton	31.59	19.93	51.52	12
Red Deer	24.38	8.92	33.31	17
Stettler	11.10	4.12	15.21	23
Wainwright	21.32	5.90	27.23	19
Southern Division	7.90	1.90	9.80	
Brooks	45.73	6.94	52.66	11
Calgary	4.22	1.30	5.52	25
Crowsnest Pass	37.51	24.03	61.54	8
Drumheller	18.47	5.31	23.77	20
Lethbridge	19.42	2.51	21.93	21
Medicine Hat	12.83	0.84	13.67	24
Province	14.25	4.86	19.11	

TABLE 8
Disturbing the Peace and Liquor Act Violations
Reported Offences by Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population age 15 years and older)

	Liquor Act Violations	Disturbing the Peace	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	21.42	4.76	26.18	13
Palliser	25.22	2.35	27.57	12
Headwaters	11.59	5.66	17.25	15
Calgary	0.72	0.39	1.11	17
RHA #5	46.74	8.44	55.19	6
David Thompson	27.06	13.58	40.63	7
East Central	19.63	4.89	24.52	14
WestView	20.65	9.53	30.18	11
Crossroads	77.11	21.24	98.34	4
Capital	0.87	0.77	1.64	16
Aspen	27.29	8.10	35.39	10
Lakeland	27.34	11.42	38.76	8
Mistahia	18.95	17.27	36.22	9
Peace	55.20	6.57	61.77	5
Keeweenok Lakes	124.85	27.99	152.84	2
Northern Lights	80.78	40.30	121.08	3
Northwestern	240.15	15.33	255.48	1
Province	13.75	4.69	18.44	

TABLE 9
Sexual and Physical Assault
Reported Offences by AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Non-Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault	Total Rate	Rank Order
Northern Division	24.04	3.08	27.12	
Athabasca	12.85	4.72	17.57	13
Barrhead	11.58	1.18	12.76	18
Cold Lake	20.73	2.44	23.16	9
Fort McMurray	43.53	3.19	46.72	4
Grande Prairie	15.06	2.60	17.67	12
High Level	42.22	5.12	47.34	3
High Prairie	40.92	6.48	47.40	2
Lac La Biche	33.59	2.53	36.12	5
Peace River	15.04	2.13	17.17	15
Slave Lake	48.12	4.65	52.77	1
St. Paul	23.35	3.39	26.74	6
Whitecourt	18.96	3.03	21.99	11
Central Division	10.79	1.43	12.22	
Camrose	19.89	2.32	22.22	10
Drayton Valley	8.43	1.41	9.84	22
Edmonton	9.98	1.42	11.41	20
Edson	16.16	1.18	17.34	14
Hinton	22.13	2.36	24.49	7
Red Deer	12.14	1.18	13.32	17
Stettler	7.54	0.84	8.37	26
Wainwright	7.64	1.30	8.94	24
Southern Division	9.72	1.11	10.83	
Brooks	10.09	2.02	12.11	19
Calgary	9.36	0.97	10.33	21
Crowsnest Pass	21.29	2.33	23.62	8
Drumheller	8.44	1.00	9.44	23
Lethbridge	12.14	1.80	13.94	16
Medicine Hat	7.50	1.11	8.61	25
Province	11.75	1.47	13.22	

TABLE 10
Sexual and Physical Assault
Reported Offences by Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population age 15 years and older)

	Non-Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	13.12	1.85	14.96	11
Palliser	11.03	1.53	12.57	12
Headwaters	10.95	1.35	12.30	13
Calgary	8.36	0.87	9.23	16
RHA #5	9.75	1.13	10.87	14
David Thompson	14.27	1.40	15.66	10
East Central	6.65	1.16	7.81	17
WestView	14.48	1.69	16.17	9
Crossroads	23.96	3.00	26.96	4
Capital	8.91	1.27	10.18	15
Aspen	13.95	2.52	16.48	8
Lakeland	18.07	2.35	20.42	5
Mistahia	14.91	2.37	17.29	7
Peace	17.10	2.62	19.72	6
Keeweenok Lakes	46.93	5.93	52.86	1
Northern Lights	41.19	3.02	44.21	2
Northwestern	38.55	4.68	43.23	3
Province	11.33	1.42	12.75	

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (Tables 11-12)

Source:

Alberta Transportation and Utilities, Driver Safety and Research, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent the number of motor vehicle collisions in which persons were killed or injured as a result of the incident. **They do not represent the number of persons who sustained an injury or were killed.**
- Data represent single or multiple vehicle collisions and therefore may involve more than one driver under the influence of alcohol.
- Accessibility to major highways, variations in traffic density, and driving patterns greatly affect driver exposure to risk of collision. For these reasons, comparing dissimilar service areas should be done with caution.
- In terms of alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents, percentages for less populous jurisdictions are not as reliable as those for larger centres. That is, they are more subject to chance variation because there are fewer injury or fatality collisions.
- In 1997 there were 24,677 drivers involved in injury and fatality collisions in Alberta. Overall, 1,549 (6.3%) involved drivers who had been drinking or were impaired.¹³

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of injury and fatality causing collisions involving drivers who had consumed alcohol or were impaired was highest in the Slave Lake service area and lowest in the Stettler area.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate of alcohol-involved injury and fatality collisions was highest in the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 11
Injury and Fatality Collisions Involving
Drivers Who Had Consumed Alcohol or Were Impaired
AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	% Injury Collisions	% Fatality Collisions	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	9.3%	16.8%	1.08	
Athabasca	8.6	33.3	0.57	24
Barrhead	7.5	28.6	0.66	20
Cold Lake	7.0	0.0	0.76	18
Fort McMurray	4.7	0.0	0.53	25
Grande Prairie	8.5	9.5	1.00	9
High Level	11.5	100.0	1.23	7
High Prairie	18.6	33.3	1.96	2
Lac La Biche	7.0	0.0	0.84	15
Peace River	13.2	7.7	1.24	6
Slave Lake	12.4	15.4	2.03	1
St. Paul	10.5	33.3	1.34	5
Whitecourt	10.7	13.3	1.51	3
Central Division	3.8%	15.9%	0.70	
Camrose	11.4	26.7	1.03	8
Drayton Valley	8.5	18.2	0.60	22
Edmonton	3.1	13.2	0.65	21
Edson	8.2	12.5	0.89	12
Hinton	6.4	0.0	0.59	23
Red Deer	8.3	14.8	0.87	13
Stettler	6.9	0.0	0.49	26
Wainwright	7.5	18.8	0.82	16
Southern Division	6.1%	20.0%	0.73	
Brooks	9.4	15.4	1.39	4
Calgary	5.5	20.7	0.67	19
Crowsnest Pass	11.3	25.0	1.00	10
Drumheller	9.5	18.2	0.82	17
Lethbridge	8.7	15.0	0.93	11
Medicine Hat	7.0	50.0	0.84	14
Province	6.0%	21.7%	0.75	

TABLE 12
Injury and Fatality Collisions Involving
Drivers Who Had Consumed Alcohol or Were Impaired
Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	% Injury Collisions	% Fatality Collisions	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	8.6%	17.5%	0.90	12
Palliser	7.6	25.0	0.95	7
Headwaters	12.7	8.7	0.99	6
Calgary	4.9	25.3	0.60	15
RHA #5	13.4	14.3	1.20	3
David Thompson	8.8	14.0	0.90	11
East Central	7.8	20.4	0.73	13
WestView	7.0	12.8	0.71	14
Crossroads	9.8	16.7	0.92	10
Capital	2.8	17.3	0.60	16
Aspen	8.8	15.7	0.92	9
Lakeland	8.5	11.1	0.92	8
Mistahia	9.1	6.5	0.99	5
Peace	13.2	30.0	1.41	2
Keeweenok Lakes	15.2	18.2	1.96	1
Northern Lights	4.7	0.0	0.50	17
Northwestern	11.5	100.0	1.13	4
Province	6.0%	21.7%	0.73	

ALCOHOL-RELATED DISEASES (Tables 13-16)

Source:

Alberta Health, Information Dissemination, for the 1996/97 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Alcoholic Psychosis* includes alcohol withdrawal delirium, alcohol amnestic syndrome, other alcoholic dementia, alcohol withdrawal hallucinations, idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication, alcoholic jealousy and other specified and unspecified alcohol psychosis.
- *Alcohol Dependence* includes acute alcohol intoxication, and other unspecified alcohol dependence.
- *Alcohol Abuse* includes drunkenness, excessive drinking, hangover and inebriety.
- *Toxic Effects* include excessive blood levels and effects of ethyl, methyl and isopropyl alcohol, fuel oil and other specified and unspecified alcohol.
- *Alcoholic Liver Damage* includes alcoholic fatty liver and alcoholic liver disease unspecified.
- *Other Alcohol-Related Diagnoses* include pellagra, alcohol cardiomyopathy and other physical effects, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and alcohol-related complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-partum.
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of a patient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year.
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. Only those separations, which explicitly attribute a disease to alcohol are included. This may result in an underestimate of the impact of alcohol use on health.
- Health disorders diagnosed as alcohol-related occur in relatively small numbers in relation to the total population and tend to be erratic geographically and over time.

- In 1996/97, there were 5,732 alcohol-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta. The provincial rate includes separations for non-residents of Alberta, which accounted for 8% of the total.

AADAC Highlights:

- The separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Slave Lake service area and lowest for the Edmonton service area. Overall, rates were higher in the Northern Division.
- The separation rate for alcohol-related liver disease was highest in Camrose, lowest in Fort McMurray, and fluctuated throughout the province.

RHA Highlights:

- The separation rate for alcohol-related psychoses, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Keeweenok Lakes RHA, lowest for the Capital RHA, and otherwise varied across the province.
- The separation rate for alcohol-related liver disease was highest for the Keeweenok Lakes RHA and lowest for the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 13
Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Alcoholic Psychosis	Alcoholic Dependence	Alcohol Abuse	Toxic Effects	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	0.91	2.34	1.31	0.17	4.44	
Athabasca	0.19	3.78	0.94	0.09	4.72	11
Barrhead	0.94	1.98	0.61	0.28	3.31	15
Cold Lake	0.56	1.93	1.57	0.00	3.81	13
Fort McMurray	0.64	1.43	0.71	0.15	2.71	20
Grande Prairie	0.57	1.68	0.98	0.14	3.27	16
High Level	2.28	2.75	2.09	0.09	6.74	2
High Prairie	1.53	3.41	1.45	0.43	6.22	3
Lac La Biche	0.70	2.81	1.41	0.28	5.06	8
Peace River	0.60	2.18	2.28	0.35	5.31	6
Slave Lake	3.81	3.93	2.03	0.00	9.29	1
St. Paul	1.34	2.87	1.53	0.05	5.21	7
Whitecourt	0.39	3.42	1.65	0.20	5.40	5
Central Division	0.38	0.96	0.49	0.06	1.74	
Camrose	1.26	3.27	1.66	0.11	5.63	4
Drayton Valley	0.32	1.23	0.18	0.14	1.80	23
Edmonton	0.32	0.57	0.38	0.04	1.21	26
Edson	0.49	2.76	0.99	0.49	4.33	12
Hinton	0.76	2.28	0.42	0.00	3.21	17
Red Deer	0.45	1.89	0.62	0.07	2.85	19
Stettler	0.14	1.40	0.63	0.07	2.23	22
Wainwright	0.24	0.92	0.65	0.03	1.77	24
Southern Division	0.43	1.20	0.52	0.08	1.97	
Brooks	0.44	1.07	0.95	0.13	2.27	21
Calgary	0.33	0.90	0.44	0.07	1.55	25
Crowsnest Pass	1.08	2.99	0.91	0.17	4.91	9
Drumheller	0.41	3.22	1.09	0.32	4.85	10
Lethbridge	0.87	1.99	0.81	0.09	3.40	14
Medicine Hat	0.76	2.51	0.53	0.02	3.06	18
Province	0.49	1.31	0.65	0.09	2.32	

TABLE 14
Hospital Separations for Alcohol-Related Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Alcoholic Hepatitis	Alcoholic Cirrhosis	Alcoholic Liver Damage	Other Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	0.07	0.26	0.08	0.71	1.11	
Athabasca	0.00	0.28	0.09	0.76	1.13	12
Barrhead	0.14	0.52	0.19	0.28	1.13	11
Cold Lake	0.10	0.10	0.15	1.02	1.32	8
Fort McMurray	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.23	0.30	26
Grande Prairie	0.04	0.37	0.02	0.53	0.96	14
High Level	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.85	1.14	10
High Prairie	0.09	0.00	0.43	0.94	1.45	6
Lac La Biche	0.14	0.56	0.14	0.84	1.69	4
Peace River	0.05	0.15	0.00	1.34	1.54	5
Slave Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.79	3
St. Paul	0.14	0.48	0.05	0.76	1.38	7
Whitecourt	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.46	0.79	16
Central Division	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.18	0.49	
Camrose	0.16	0.34	0.05	1.47	2.00	1
Drayton Valley	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.21	0.49	21
Edmonton	0.05	0.22	0.03	0.08	0.37	24
Edson	0.00	0.59	0.10	0.39	1.08	13
Hinton	0.51	0.59	0.08	0.08	1.18	9
Red Deer	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.24	0.51	20
Stettler	0.07	0.42	0.07	0.21	0.77	17
Wainwright	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.41	22
Southern Division	0.09	0.20	0.04	0.16	0.48	
Brooks	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.32	25
Calgary	0.07	0.18	0.04	0.11	0.39	23
Crowsnest Pass	0.33	0.67	0.08	0.75	1.83	2
Drumheller	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.32	0.59	18
Lethbridge	0.13	0.32	0.05	0.38	0.85	15
Medicine Hat	0.12	0.21	0.06	0.23	0.58	19
Province	0.08	0.24	0.05	0.25	0.59	

TABLE 15
Alcohol-Related Hospital Separations
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Alcoholic Psychosis	Alcoholic Dependence	Alcohol Abuse	Toxic Effects	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.90	1.99	0.83	0.08	3.45	8
Palliser	0.66	2.08	0.63	0.04	2.77	11
Headwaters	0.75	2.19	0.34	0.15	3.07	10
Calgary	0.27	0.74	0.41	0.05	1.31	16
RHA #5	0.64	2.84	1.00	0.49	4.50	3
David Thompson	0.67	2.11	0.92	0.08	3.49	6
East Central	0.32	1.82	0.62	0.08	2.72	12
WestView	0.33	1.26	0.35	0.12	1.91	15
Crossroads	0.48	1.33	0.48	0.10	2.15	14
Capital	0.30	0.48	0.37	0.03	1.09	17
Aspen	0.48	2.26	0.82	0.16	3.41	9
Lakeland	0.81	2.12	1.13	0.10	3.88	5
Mistahia	0.50	1.75	1.23	0.17	3.55	7
Peace	0.67	1.81	1.27	0.47	4.16	4
Keeweenok Lakes	2.82	3.63	1.84	0.06	7.72	1
Northern Lights	0.60	1.39	0.68	0.14	2.60	13
Northwestern	2.08	2.51	1.91	0.09	6.15	2
Province	0.47	1.26	0.63	0.09	2.24	

TABLE 16
Hospital Separations for Alcohol-Related Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Alcoholic Hepatitis	Alcoholic Liver Cirrhosis	Liver Damage	Other Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.16	0.38	0.05	0.40	0.95	8
Palliser	0.10	0.19	0.04	0.18	0.49	13
Headwaters	0.13	0.36	0.13	0.45	1.05	5
Calgary	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.30	16
RHA #5	0.18	0.28	0.00	0.56	1.00	7
David Thompson	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.56	0.84	10
East Central	0.04	0.25	0.05	0.10	0.43	14
WestView	0.15	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.65	12
Crossroads	0.10	0.34	0.03	0.61	1.09	4
Capital	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.07	0.34	15
Aspen	0.08	0.21	0.08	0.35	0.73	11
Lakeland	0.13	0.43	0.06	0.66	1.25	3
Mistahia	0.05	0.29	0.03	0.56	0.93	9
Peace	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.27	1.48	2
Keeweenok Lakes	0.06	0.00	0.23	1.44	1.73	1
Northern Lights	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.21	0.28	17
Northwestern	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.78	1.04	6
Province	0.07	0.23	0.05	0.24	0.57	

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATHS

(Figures 3-4)

Source:

Alberta Municipal Affairs, Vital Statistics, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM) including: alcoholic psychoses and dependence, chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and hepatitis.
- Alcohol-related deaths tend to be under-reported. The primary cause of death may be listed as something other than alcohol, and alcohol may not be recorded as a secondary or contributing cause.
- Deaths reported by the provincial medical examiner are a key source of information. However, not all deaths are investigated, and in some instances, alcohol may be implicated (suicide) but is not listed as a complicating, contributing, or causal factor.
- In 1997, 1,623 substance-related deaths were reported by Vital Statistics; 12% were due to alcohol abuse.

AADAC Highlights:

- Athabasca, High Level, Lac La Biche, Slave Lake, Whitecourt, and Hinton had no recorded alcohol-related deaths.
- The alcohol-related death rate in Stettler, Drumheller and Crowsnest Pass was twice the provincial rate.

RHA Highlights:

- The alcohol-related death rate was at least double the provincial rate in RHA #5, Keeweenaw Lakes and Crossroads RHA.

Figure 3
Alcohol-Related Deaths
AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)

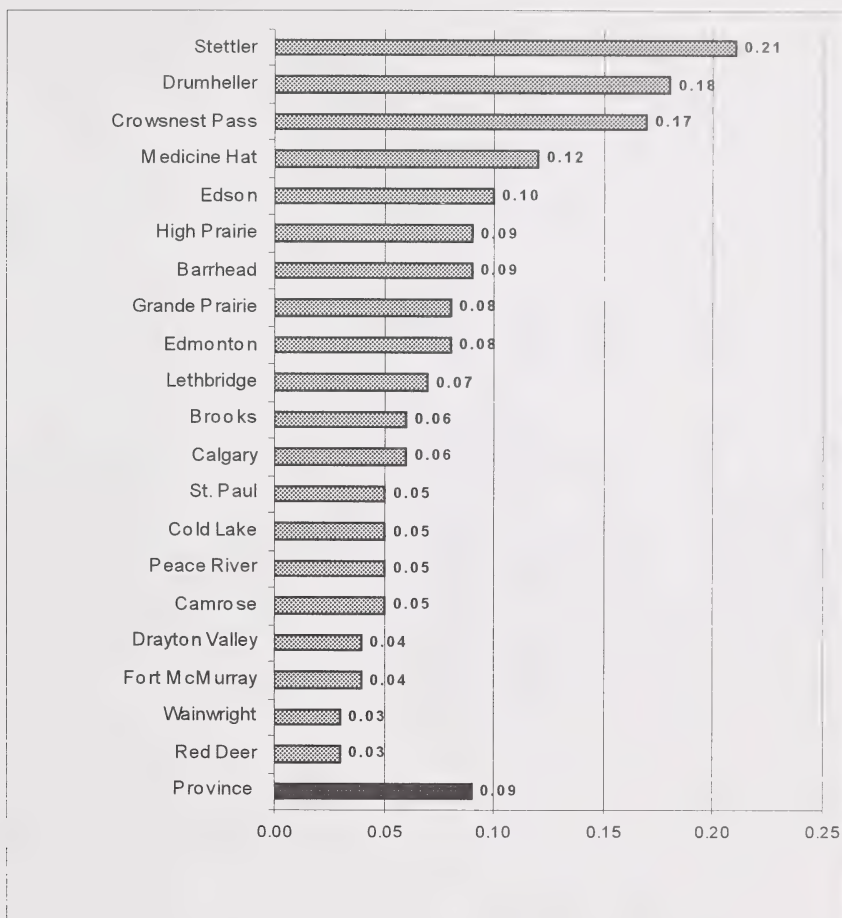
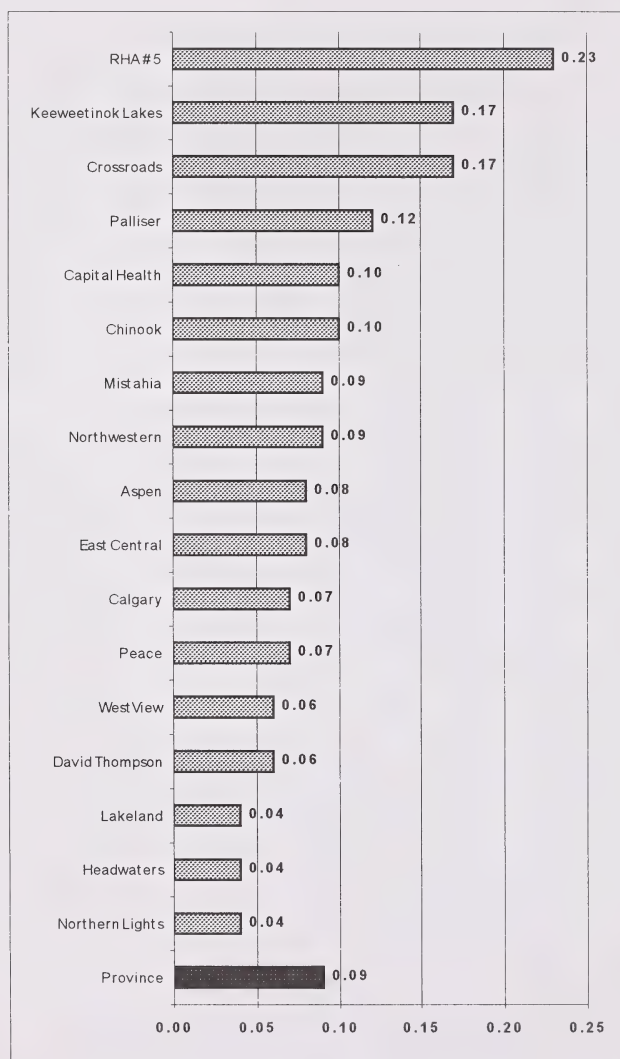


Figure 4
Alcohol-Related Deaths
Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)



ADMISSIONS TO AADAC AND AADAC FUNDED AGENCIES (Tables 17-18)

Source:

AADAC Service Monitoring and Research, Client Monitoring System (CMS), for the 1997/98 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Total rates represent both client and collateral admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies within a given service area or RHA. This includes admissions to detoxification, outpatient counselling, day programs, short and long-term residential treatment, and youth services.
- Rates are based on the residence of the client rather than the location of the facility. Provincial rates include admissions where the residence of the client was unknown or outside of Alberta.
- Adult clients and collaterals are those individuals 18 years and older.
- Adolescent clients and collaterals are those individuals aged 17 or younger.
- In 1997/98, there were 37,997 admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies; 82% were adult clients, 8% were adolescent clients, and 10% were collaterals.

AADAC Highlights:

- The total rate of admission was highest in the Fort McMurray service area and lowest in Calgary.
- Admission rates varied considerably between service areas but were generally higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The total rate of admission was highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in Headwaters.
- Admission rates varied across the province but were generally higher in the northern RHAs.

TABLE 17
Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies
AADAC Service Areas, 1997/98
(Rate per thousand population)

	Adult Client	Adolescent Client	Adult Collateral	Adolescent Collateral	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	12.99	1.47	1.29	0.16	15.90	
Athabasca	7.39	2.30	2.51	1.15	13.35	9
Barrhead	4.21	1.17	0.77	0.00	6.15	24
Cold Lake	8.48	0.99	1.40	0.03	10.90	15
Fort McMurray	33.42	3.41	2.07	0.18	39.07	1
Grande Prairie	14.81	0.41	0.57	0.07	15.86	6
High Level	11.73	0.65	0.53	0.00	12.90	11
High Prairie	17.28	2.26	0.37	0.00	19.90	5
Lac La Biche	16.44	6.81	0.88	0.00	24.12	2
Peace River	7.43	0.79	0.89	0.21	9.32	18
Slave Lake	17.99	1.69	1.37	0.00	21.04	3
St. Paul	8.65	1.44	3.70	0.30	14.09	8
Whitecourt	9.04	1.31	1.21	0.34	11.90	13
Central Division	5.71	0.91	1.10	0.07	7.80	
Camrose	4.93	0.84	0.62	0.09	6.47	23
Drayton Valley	5.98	1.24	1.11	0.03	8.35	20
Edmonton	5.06	0.81	0.96	0.03	6.86	21
Edson	10.13	1.25	1.47	0.37	13.21	10
Hinton	15.82	2.65	2.20	0.32	20.99	4
Red Deer	7.34	0.99	1.56	0.07	9.97	17
Stettler	6.30	0.91	4.11	0.75	12.06	12
Wainwright	8.40	1.73	1.08	0.49	11.70	14
Southern Division	5.04	0.71	1.02	0.05	6.82	
Brooks	6.52	0.71	1.09	0.09	8.41	19
Calgary	3.78	0.66	0.88	0.03	5.35	26
Crowsnest Pass	12.06	0.97	1.03	0.26	14.31	7
Drumheller	3.94	0.56	1.08	0.10	5.68	25
Lethbridge	8.85	0.72	1.16	0.10	10.83	16
Medicine Hat	4.31	0.56	1.50	0.16	6.53	22
Province	11.69	1.04	1.35	0.08	14.16	

TABLE 18
Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Agencies
Regional Health Authorities, 1997/98
(Rate per thousand population)

	Adult Client	Adolescent Client	Adult Collateral	Adolescent Collateral	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	9.18	0.76	1.14	0.12	11.19	6
Palliser	4.72	0.58	1.38	0.14	6.82	15
Headwaters	3.65	0.31	0.54	0.01	4.50	17
Calgary	3.63	0.67	0.89	0.03	5.21	16
RHA 5	6.00	0.64	0.95	0.15	7.74	12
David Thompson	7.10	0.93	1.44	0.07	9.53	7
East Central	5.13	0.85	1.39	0.34	7.71	13
WestView	6.42	1.09	1.25	0.13	8.87	8
Crossroads	5.50	1.63	1.03	0.03	8.19	11
Capital	5.13	0.82	0.93	0.03	6.91	14
Aspen	5.61	1.28	1.21	0.28	8.38	10
Lakeland	7.88	1.61	1.74	0.08	11.33	5
Mistahia	13.87	0.48	0.59	0.12	15.05	3
Peace	6.75	0.65	0.99	0.10	8.49	9
Keeweenok Lakes	18.40	2.21	0.75	0.00	21.35	2
Northern Lights	24.29	2.46	1.49	0.13	28.37	1
Northwestern	10.40	0.60	0.49	0.00	11.49	4
Province	11.32	1.00	1.30	0.08	13.70	

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DRUGS

2. DRUGS

Illicit or 'street drugs' are substances that are manufactured, imported, distributed or held unlawfully. This includes plant-based drugs like cannabis, cocaine and heroin, as well as chemical substances such as LSD, ecstasy and speed (methamphetamine). Although illegal drug use affects a smaller proportion of the Alberta population, it presents the same hazards as alcohol in terms of intoxication and adverse consequences.

Prevalence:

The most popular illicit drug in Alberta is cannabis (marijuana, hashish). In 1997, 10% of adults (18 and older) were current users, and 3% said they used cannabis one or more times per week.¹ Among teens (12-17 years) surveyed in 1995, 16% were current cannabis users and 4% reported frequent use (one or more times per week).²

The prevalence of other illicit drug use in Alberta is relatively low. Among adults, less than 2% report the use of cocaine/crack, hallucinogens like LSD, or heroin.¹ About 5% of Alberta adolescents are current drug users, but less than 1% report frequent drug use (one or more times per week).²

Recent trends show an increase in drug use among adolescents in Canada. Comparable data for Alberta are not available, but surveys in Manitoba (1997), Ontario (1997) and the Atlantic provinces (1996) report increases in the use of most illicit drugs—especially cannabis—since the late 1980s.^{3 4 5}

Use of illegal drugs during pregnancy was reported by 1.4% of women giving birth in Alberta between 1994 and 1996. Cannabis was the drug most frequently used followed by cocaine. Young women (aged 12-17) were much more likely to report drug use during pregnancy than women aged 35 or older (6.4% vs. 0.5%).⁶

Consequences:

Drug problems occur at all levels of society and within communities throughout the province. Cocaine generally has a high priority for law enforcement activity, and injection of cocaine (either alone or in combination with other drugs like heroin) is an issue of emerging importance because injection drug use is a primary risk factor for HIV. Increased use of cannabis, especially among young persons, is also of concern because of the associated health and social consequences, yet this drug is responsible for little violent crime or mortality.⁷

- To date, 4.9% of known AIDS cases in Alberta are attributable to injection drug use. In 1997, 45% of all positive HIV serological tests in Alberta listed drug abuse as the reported risk factor; and increase from 26% in 1996.⁸

- In 1995 (the most recent year for which statistics are available), 6% of the deaths investigated by the Chief Medical Examiner in Alberta were drug-related. These included suicides resulting from overdose or poisoning, accidental deaths involving the use of drugs and/or alcohol, deaths directly caused by substance use, and deaths where alcohol and/or other drugs were contributing factors.⁹
- In 1997, 5,093 offences for drug possession, trafficking and importation were recorded in Alberta. More than 70% of all drug offences were cannabis-related.¹⁰
- Offences involving cannabis are the only category of drug offences which have increased consistently since 1991.³
- Among adults surveyed in 1998, 35% reported personal or financial harm because of their own or someone else's drug use.¹¹

Costs:

The economic and social costs of illicit drug use in Alberta totalled \$135 million in 1992; an amount equal to \$51 per person. Most of these costs derive from productivity losses due to death and disability (\$88 million), followed by law-enforcement costs for police services, courts, corrections, customs and excise (\$30 million).¹²

Attitudes and Opinions:

While adult Albertans (42%) generally perceive an increase in drug problems, liberal attitudes toward the use of illegal drugs, and acceptance of drug use among peers appear to be gaining popularity among youth.^{4 5 11}

DRUG-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENSES (Tables 19-20)

Source:

Alberta Justice, Public Security Division, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data presented are the actual number of offences or charges laid, as reported by RCMP and municipal police forces to Statistics Canada. These data may reflect variations in law enforcement practices and manpower in a given area. These limitations should be noted when comparing AADAC service areas or RHAs.
- An offence refers to an unlawful act by an individual. Offences are categorised by type according to federal and provincial statutes. The data do not reflect the outcome of reported cases in regards to their disposition by the courts.
- In 1997, there were 85,611 alcohol or drug-related offences in Alberta. Cannabis and other drug-related offences accounted for 6% of the total.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of drug-related offences was highest in the Whitecourt service area, lowest in the Calgary area, and generally higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate for drug-related offences was highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in the Calgary RHA. Overall, offence rates were lower in RHAs across the southern part of the province.

TABLE 19
Cannabis and Other Illicit Drugs
Reported Offences by AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Cannabis	Other Drugs	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	3.51	0.94	4.45	
Athabasca	4.35	0.94	5.29	7
Barrhead	2.55	0.38	2.93	15
Cold Lake	1.88	0.30	2.18	19
Fort McMurray	5.90	1.73	7.63	4
Grande Prairie	2.27	0.76	3.04	14
High Level	2.56	0.76	3.32	13
High Prairie	4.18	1.28	5.46	6
Lac La Biche	3.09	0.28	3.37	12
Peace River	3.28	0.35	3.62	9
Slave Lake	6.67	1.07	7.74	3
St. Paul	2.44	0.19	2.63	17
Whitecourt	6.78	3.62	10.40	1
Central Division	1.57	0.83	2.41	
Camrose	3.01	0.55	3.56	10
Drayton Valley	2.12	0.60	2.72	16
Edmonton	1.13	0.87	2.00	20
Edson	3.35	3.74	7.09	5
Hinton	7.43	1.77	9.21	2
Red Deer	2.71	0.69	3.40	11
Stettler	1.47	0.14	1.61	24
Wainwright	1.40	0.31	1.71	22
Southern Division	1.27	0.38	1.65	
Brooks	1.39	0.19	1.58	25
Calgary	1.11	0.43	1.54	26
Crowsnest Pass	3.91	0.33	4.24	8
Drumheller	2.09	0.36	2.45	18
Lethbridge	1.73	0.20	1.93	21
Medicine Hat	1.48	0.19	1.67	23
Province	1.65	0.69	2.34	

TABLE 20
Cannabis and Other Illicit Drugs
Reported Offences by Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Cannabis	Other Drugs	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	1.83	0.23	2.06	13
Palliser	1.65	0.21	1.86	16
Headwaters	2.43	0.26	2.69	10
Calgary	0.92	0.46	1.38	17
RHA #5	2.23	0.38	2.61	11
David Thompson	2.65	0.71	3.36	6
East Central	1.89	0.28	2.17	12
WestView	2.90	1.18	4.08	5
Crossroads	3.55	0.78	4.33	4
Capital	0.94	0.99	1.93	15
Aspen	4.24	1.29	5.52	3
Lakeland	1.79	0.20	2.00	14
Mistahia	2.56	0.68	3.24	7
Peace	2.88	0.27	3.15	8
Keeweenok Lakes	5.59	1.27	6.85	2
Northern Lights	5.58	1.64	7.22	1
Northwestern	2.34	0.69	3.03	9
Province	1.59	0.66	2.26	

DRUG-RELATED DISEASES (Tables 21-24)

Source:

Alberta Health, Information Dissemination, for the 1996/97 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Psychosis* includes withdrawal delirium, hallucinations, and other specified and unspecified drug psychoses.
- *Dependence* includes acute intoxication, and other unspecified drug dependence.
- *Drug Abuse* includes excessive intoxication and non-dependent drug use.
- *Toxic Effects* include the effects of non petroleum-based solvents, other drugs and substances that are chiefly non-medical in source.
- *Drug Poisoning* includes poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics, sedatives, hypnotics, other psychotropic agents, or other medicinal substances, either accidental or purposeful.
- *Other Drug-Related Diagnoses* include fetal damage, newborn withdrawal syndrome, and complications during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum.
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of a patient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. Only those separations which explicitly attribute a disease to drug use are included, and this may result in an underestimate of the impact of drug use on health.
- Health disorders diagnosed as drug-related occur in relatively small numbers in relation to the total population, and tend to be erratic geographically and over time.
- HIV only recently became a notifiable condition in Alberta.¹³ As such, data on hospital separations related to HIV infection are not included in this report.

- In 1996/97, there were 6,200 drug-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta. The provincial rate includes separations for non-residents of Alberta, which accounted for 8% of the total.

AADAC Highlights:

- The separation rate for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Brooks service area, lowest for the Drayton Valley service area, and generally fluctuated throughout the province.
- The separation rate for drug poisonings was highest for the Edson service area and lowest in Drayton Valley. In general, rates were higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The separation rate for drug psychosis, dependence, abuse and toxic effects was highest for the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA and lowest in Calgary.
- The separation rate for drug poisonings was highest for the Northwestern RHA and lowest in Calgary. Overall, rates were higher in the northern RHAs.

Table 21
Drug-Related Hospital Separations
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Drug Psychosis	Drug Dependence	Drug Abuse	Toxic Effects	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	0.36	0.39	2.19	0.65	3.50	
Athabasca	0.19	0.38	2.17	0.47	3.21	13
Barrhead	0.19	0.09	1.65	0.19	2.08	21
Cold Lake	0.41	0.20	2.13	0.51	3.20	14
Fort McMurray	0.19	0.41	1.92	0.86	3.38	12
Grande Prairie	0.43	0.24	1.92	0.31	2.78	15
High Level	0.19	0.19	3.23	0.85	4.27	6
High Prairie	0.51	0.43	2.90	1.79	5.54	2
Lac La Biche	0.56	0.28	2.11	1.12	3.79	7
Peace River	0.20	1.09	2.78	0.89	4.91	4
Slave Lake	0.71	0.95	3.22	0.60	5.24	3
St. Paul	0.62	0.29	1.86	0.76	3.44	10
Whitecourt	0.33	0.53	2.24	0.66	3.62	8
Central Division	0.24	0.27	1.16	0.15	1.76	
Camrose	0.53	0.51	3.40	0.55	4.90	5
Drayton Valley	0.14	0.25	0.53	0.21	1.13	26
Edmonton	0.23	0.21	0.96	0.06	1.40	24
Edson	0.30	0.30	1.67	0.39	2.66	18
Hinton	0.25	0.00	1.01	0.25	1.44	22
Red Deer	0.24	0.54	1.61	0.40	2.70	17
Stettler	0.49	0.63	1.40	0.35	2.72	16
Wainwright	0.20	0.24	0.92	0.10	1.43	23
Southern Division	0.25	0.24	1.23	0.11	1.74	
Brooks	0.38	0.13	7.69	0.19	8.33	1
Calgary	0.23	0.22	0.94	0.04	1.35	25
Crowsnest Pass	0.25	0.58	1.41	0.08	2.25	19
Drumheller	0.41	0.36	2.27	0.64	3.54	9
Lethbridge	0.32	0.30	1.31	0.34	2.15	20
Medicine Hat	0.25	0.33	2.71	0.33	3.43	11
Province	0.28	0.31	1.44	0.19	2.13	

Table 22
Hospital Separations for Drug-Related Poisoning
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Poisoning by Analgesics	Poisoning by Psychotropics	Poisoning by Other Drugs	Other Drug- Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	1.12	0.73	0.44	0.05	2.31	
Athabasca	0.66	0.57	0.28	0.09	1.61	13
Barrhead	0.47	0.52	0.28	0.00	1.28	21
Cold Lake	0.81	0.86	0.51	0.05	2.13	11
Fort McMurray	0.60	1.05	0.90	0.04	2.56	7
Grande Prairie	0.96	0.33	0.27	0.00	1.57	15
High Level	3.61	0.85	0.19	0.00	4.65	2
High Prairie	1.79	0.77	0.09	0.26	2.90	5
Lac La Biche	1.26	0.58	0.70	0.28	2.81	6
Peace River	1.29	1.29	0.84	0.10	3.47	4
Slave Lake	2.03	0.60	1.07	0.12	3.81	3
St. Paul	1.05	1.19	0.29	0.05	2.53	8
Whitecourt	1.18	0.39	0.07	0.00	1.51	16
Central Division	0.38	0.33	0.13	0.04	0.86	
Camrose	1.24	0.44	0.62	0.00	2.30	9
Drayton Valley	0.32	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.46	26
Edmonton	0.26	0.23	0.07	0.00	0.56	24
Edson	1.18	0.79	0.20	2.96	4.93	1
Hinton	0.68	0.93	0.51	0.25	2.28	10
Red Deer	0.56	0.73	0.30	0.01	1.57	14
Stettler	1.05	0.63	0.07	0.07	1.81	12
Wainwright	0.31	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.65	23
Southern Division	0.35	0.28	0.09	0.02	0.71	
Brooks	0.44	0.57	0.25	0.00	1.20	22
Calgary	0.31	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.54	25
Crowsnest Pass	0.58	0.42	0.25	0.08	1.33	19
Drumheller	0.68	0.54	0.18	0.00	1.41	17
Lethbridge	0.55	0.47	0.29	0.01	1.30	20
Medicine Hat	0.37	0.56	0.12	0.33	1.38	18
Province	0.47	0.37	0.16	0.04	1.02	

Table 23
Drug-Related Hospital Separations
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Drug Psychosis	Drug Dependence	Drug Abuse	Toxic Drug Effects	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.30	0.34	1.31	0.32	2.14	12
Palliser	0.27	0.27	3.80	0.28	4.47	2
Headwaters	0.36	0.26	1.35	0.15	2.06	14
Calgary	0.21	0.20	0.85	0.03	1.20	17
RHA #5	0.41	0.33	2.02	0.41	2.99	8
David Thompson	0.27	0.51	1.99	0.41	3.10	7
East Central	0.30	0.39	1.29	0.21	2.14	13
WestView	0.23	0.18	0.88	0.17	1.43	15
Crossroads	0.27	0.44	1.57	0.48	2.69	10
Capital	0.22	0.20	0.92	0.05	1.34	16
Aspen	0.18	0.25	1.72	0.33	2.42	11
Lakeland	0.41	0.23	1.65	0.55	2.75	9
Mistahia	0.34	0.50	2.03	0.37	3.13	6
Peace	0.40	0.20	1.81	1.01	3.42	4
Keeweenok Lakes	0.58	0.69	3.34	1.21	5.64	1
Northern Lights	0.18	0.39	1.81	0.85	3.24	5
Northwestern	0.17	0.17	2.86	0.78	3.81	3
Province	0.27	0.30	1.39	0.19	2.06	

Table 24
Hospital Separations for Drug-Related Poisoning
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Poisoning by Analgesics	Poisoning by Psychotropics	Poisoning by Other Drugs	Other Drug- Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.53	0.46	0.29	0.01	1.27	8
Palliser	0.42	0.55	0.16	0.00	1.12	10
Headwaters	0.56	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.93	15
Calgary	0.27	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.51	17
RHA #5	0.54	0.33	0.08	0.08	1.02	12
David Thompson	0.68	0.78	0.39	0.04	1.87	6
East Central	0.54	0.38	0.08	0.00	1.00	13
WestView	0.50	0.41	0.12	0.05	1.00	14
Crossroads	0.72	0.07	0.31	0.00	1.09	11
Capital	0.24	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.55	16
Aspen	0.61	0.40	0.18	0.02	1.17	9
Lakeland	0.78	0.74	0.37	0.04	1.88	5
Mistahia	0.93	0.45	0.34	0.05	1.75	7
Peace	1.41	1.21	0.60	0.00	3.22	3
Keeweenok Lakes	1.90	0.58	0.58	0.17	3.22	2
Northern Lights	0.57	1.03	0.85	0.11	2.53	4
Northwestern	3.21	0.78	0.17	0.00	4.16	1
Province	0.46	0.36	0.15	0.04	0.98	

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS

(Figures 5-6)

Source:

Alberta Municipal Affairs, Vital Statistics, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM) including: drug dependence, accidental or intentional poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals, and suicide.
- Drug-related deaths tend to be under-reported. The primary cause of death may be listed as something other than drugs, and drug ingestion may not be recorded as a secondary or contributing cause.
- Death due to overdose is one of the most dire consequences of drug abuse. Overdose deaths can be intentional or unintentional, and can result from both licit and illicit drug use. Drugs commonly implicated in overdose deaths include alcohol, psychoactive medications, analgesics, illicit drugs such as cocaine and heroin, and multiple drugs taken together.⁷
- Deaths reported by the provincial medical examiner are a key source of information. However, not all deaths are investigated, and in some instances, drugs may be implicated (e.g., suicide) but are not listed as a complicating, contributing, or causal factor.
- In 1997, 1,623 substance-related deaths were reported by Vital Statistics; 10% were due to drug abuse.

AADAC Highlights:

- In 12 of the 26 AADAC service areas there were no recorded drug-related deaths (Cold Lake, Fort McMurray, High Level, Lac La Biche, Peace River, Slave Lake, Camrose, Edson, Stettler, Brooks, Crowsnest Pass, Medicine Hat).
- The drug-related death rate was highest in Barrhead and lowest in Red Deer.

RHA Highlights:

- There were no recorded drug-related deaths in the Palliser and Northern Lights RHAs.
- The drug-related death rate was highest in the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA and lowest in Mistahia.

Figure 5
Drug-Related Deaths
AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)

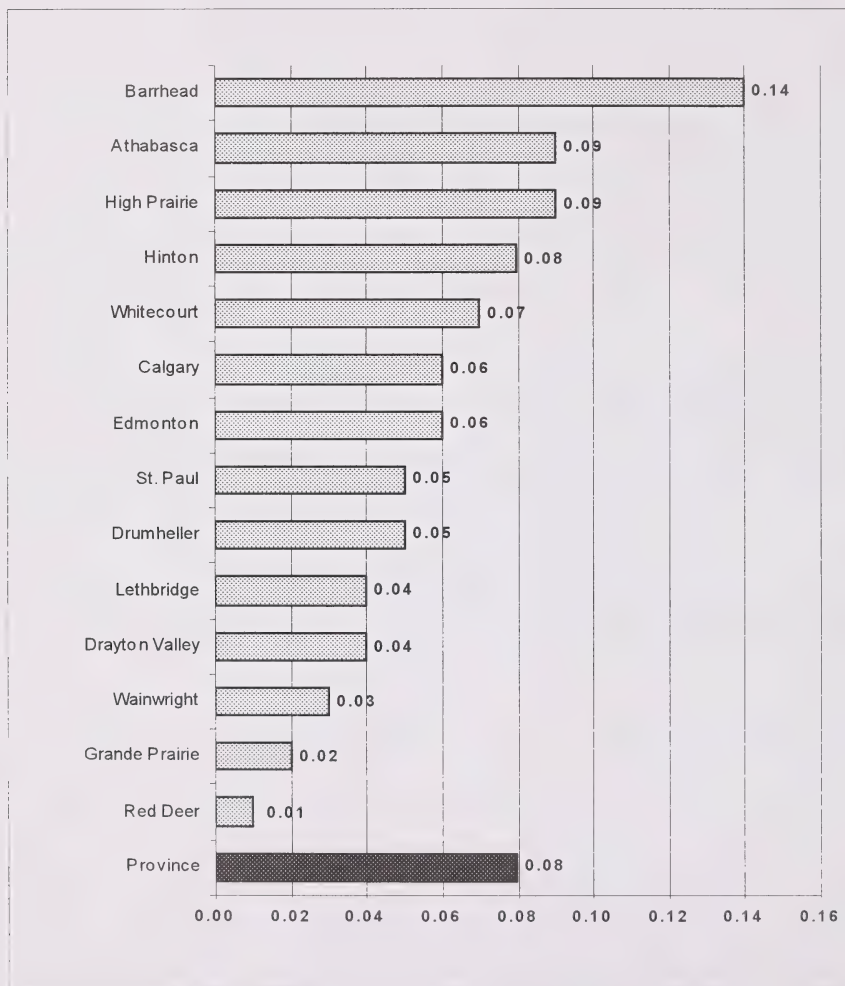
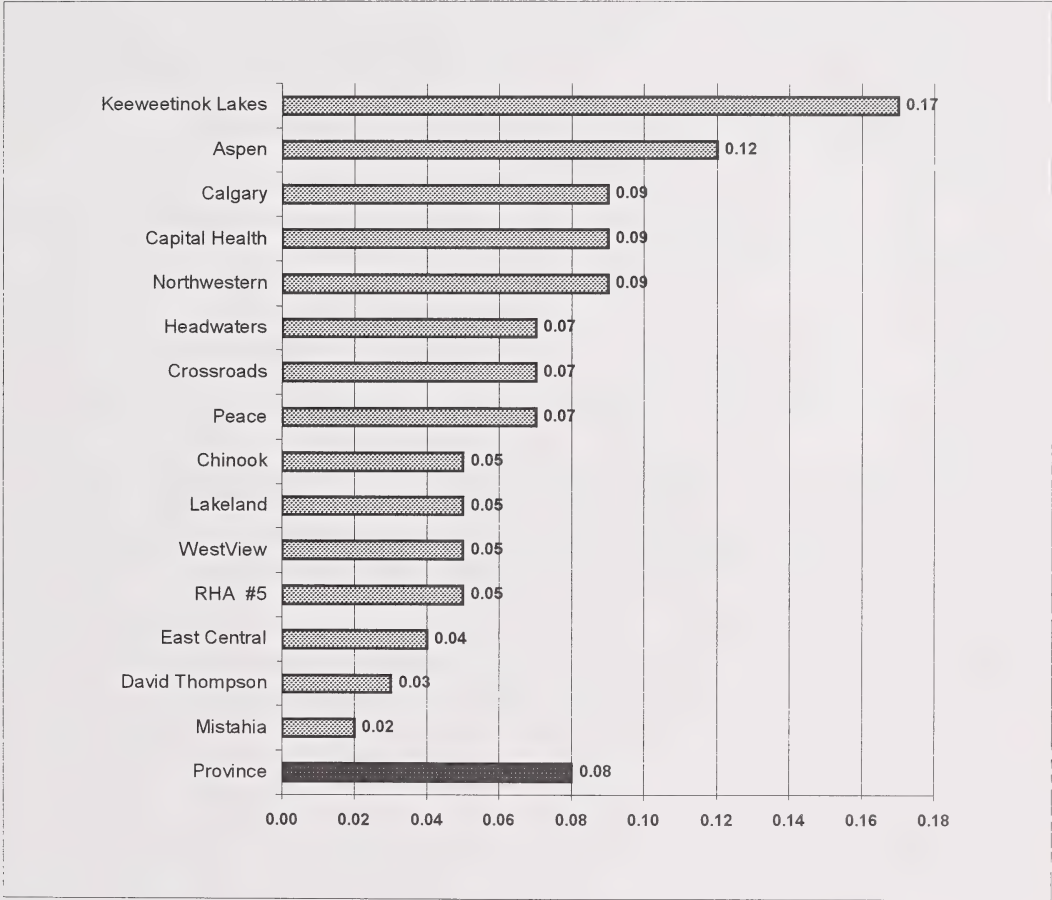


Figure 6
Drug-Related Deaths
Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)



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MEDICATIONS

3. MEDICATIONS

Medications include prescription and over-the-counter drugs. The use of most medications contribute to the health and well being of the Alberta population, but harmful consequences can result from the inappropriate use of pharmaceutical drugs.

Distribution and Revenue:

There are 752 licensed pharmacies in Alberta.¹

In 1997/98, more than 5 million prescriptions were claimed under the Alberta Blue Cross non-group plan* resulting in a net payment for drugs of \$185 million.¹

Total drug expenditures in Alberta were \$8.7 million in 1996, with projected expenditures of \$5.6 million in 1997.²

Prevalence:

In 1996/97, less than 10% of Albertans (aged 15 and older) reported using medications such as painkillers (7%), antidepressants (4%), sleeping pills (4%), or tranquilizers (2%). Trends over the past decade suggest fewer Albertans are using prescription drugs with the exception of antidepressants. For all drug categories aside from opiates (e.g., codeine, morphine) and antidepressants, medication use in Alberta is similar to or below the national average.³

The prevalence of medication use is influenced by a number of key factors including: age and sex, disease patterns in a given population, the availability of new drug products, and prescribing practices.⁴

In 1997/98, seniors (aged 65 and older) accounted for approximately 80% of all prescriptions dispensed that were covered by the Alberta Blue Cross Non-Group Plan.* The majority of prescriptions written were for the treatment of high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and ulcers.¹

Consequences:

Individually and socially, concerns about medication use arise because of (1) the serious addiction potential of many prescription drugs; (2) inappropriate prescribing practices; (3) the potential for diversion of medications to the illicit market through theft or prescription forgery; (4) the escalating cost of prescription drugs; and (5) harmful patterns of consumption such as use in excess quantities or use that is contrary to medical directives.⁵

* Coverage for seniors aged 65 and older, their spouses and dependants, widows and widowers, and residents under 65 years not covered by an employee health plan.

Although not necessarily a priority for law enforcement, prescription drug use is associated with considerable morbidity and mortality. Medications are often used in conjunction with alcohol or other drugs, and may be used intentionally or unintentionally in lethal amounts resulting in hospitalization or death.⁶

- An estimated 10% to 30% of elderly hospital patients are admitted because of medication toxicity.⁷
- Over the past decade, the diversion of controlled substances has declined in Alberta. This trend has been especially pronounced since 1991. Reports from pharmacies, hospitals and licensed dealers show a 98% decrease in prescription forgeries and a 53% decline in thefts/losses of opiates, stimulants, hypnotics and other drugs. In 1997 Alberta ranked fourth behind Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia with 75 thefts/losses, and third behind Ontario and Manitoba with 15 prescription forgeries.⁸

Costs:

A 1995 study estimated that the inappropriate use of pharmaceuticals costs the Canadian economy 3.5 to 4.5 billion dollars each year in direct health care costs (i.e., hospitalization, physician visits, and laboratory tests). Adding indirect costs like lost productivity and premature death increased the total to between seven and nine billion dollars annually.⁴

MEDICATION-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

TRIPPLICATE PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM (Tables 25-26)

Source:

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, Triplicate Prescription Program, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- On April 1, 1986, the Triplicate Prescription Program (TPP) was implemented in the province of Alberta. This program was designed to assist in preventing the street diversion of certain types of medications. The TPP is administered by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.
- The data presented here reflect all prescriptions dispensed in 1997 for drugs monitored by the TPP. It should be noted that the majority of drugs prescribed in the province are not addressed by the TPP.
- *Opiates* (narcotic analgesics or painkillers) include anilerdine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone, morphine, normethadone, oxycodone and pentazocine generic class drugs.
- *Stimulants* include methylphenidate generic class drugs.
- *Barbiturates* include butalbital and butalbital with codeine generic class drugs.
- *Other Drugs* include anabolic steroids.
- In consultation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, all generic classes of drugs were aggregated into the four broad categories noted above.
- In 1997, over 200,000 prescriptions were dispensed for drugs monitored by the TPP. Overall, 75% were for opiate-based drugs, 8% for stimulant class drugs, 4% for barbiturates, and 13% for other drugs.

AADAC Highlights:

- The rate of prescriptions dispensed was highest in the Crowsnest Pass service area, and lowest in the St. Paul area.

- The rate of prescriptions dispensed varied across the province but was generally higher in the Central Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The rate of prescriptions dispensed was highest in the David Thompson RHA, lowest in the Northwestern RHA, and varied throughout the province.

TABLE 25
Prescriptions Dispensed and Monitored by
the Triplicate Prescription Program
AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Opiates	Barbiturates	Stimulants	Other Drugs	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	56.55	2.82	4.75	8.81	72.93	
Athabasca	77.85	0.09	4.06	1.42	83.42	9
Barrhead	60.81	2.41	2.74	15.12	81.08	12
Cold Lake	33.07	1.12	2.79	13.36	50.34	23
Fort McMurray	47.55	0.53	2.97	1.92	52.96	22
Grande Prairie	66.41	1.68	5.66	9.48	83.24	10
High Level	25.05	0.19	3.89	4.65	33.78	25
High Prairie	58.57	2.81	8.10	0.60	70.08	17
Lac La Biche	46.80	0.84	1.26	10.12	59.03	19
Peace River	87.74	0.15	13.25	10.02	111.17	4
Slave Lake	60.04	3.81	1.79	11.67	77.31	13
St. Paul	18.62	0.62	2.20	8.74	30.18	26
Whitecourt	82.69	24.16	4.08	14.55	125.48	2
Central Division	80.24	2.45	7.55	11.92	102.15	
Camrose	40.46	1.77	7.36	4.19	53.77	21
Drayton Valley	39.58	1.59	4.62	8.01	53.80	20
Edmonton	88.15	2.13	6.37	10.45	107.10	6
Edson	28.87	0.39	2.76	17.14	49.16	24
Hinton	61.99	16.30	19.85	4.81	102.96	7
Red Deer	75.61	4.15	14.99	21.30	116.05	3
Stettler	47.31	0.56	3.56	14.72	66.15	18
Wainwright	56.06	0.38	4.54	20.47	81.44	11
Southern Division	67.64	6.40	8.22	13.94	96.19	
Brooks	42.07	8.26	10.47	12.17	72.97	15
Calgary	63.18	6.90	7.78	13.88	91.73	8
Crowsnest Pass	86.99	3.91	28.27	11.48	130.64	1
Drumheller	53.36	3.27	8.21	3.45	75.50	14
Lethbridge	88.65	2.76	7.92	11.49	110.81	5
Medicine Hat	50.45	1.17	2.88	18.34	72.84	16
Province	72.17	4.22	7.54	12.47	96.40	

TABLE 26
Prescriptions Dispensed for and Monitored by
the Triplicate Prescription Program
Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population age 15 years and older)

	Opiates	Barbiturates	Stimulants	Other Drugs	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	84.35	2.91	9.71	10.04	107.01	2
Palliser	47.52	2.81	4.72	16.15	71.21	11
Headwaters	69.09	2.54	8.58	10.99	91.20	5
Calgary	61.32	6.93	7.52	13.22	89.00	6
RHA #5	42.01	4.55	5.94	16.02	68.52	13
David Thompson	71.80	3.88	14.16	20.02	109.85	1
East Central	51.56	2.03	5.42	14.08	73.09	10
WestView	62.66	4.19	6.66	11.26	84.78	7
Crossroads	51.71	2.01	6.44	6.51	66.68	14
Capital	83.83	1.91	6.03	9.22	100.99	3
Aspen	63.94	6.94	3.68	9.70	84.26	8
Lakeland	61.05	1.67	5.51	15.25	83.48	9
Mistahia	73.26	1.40	7.62	11.03	93.30	4
Peace	50.84	2.28	8.99	0.80	62.92	15
Keeweenok Lakes	57.99	1.84	2.88	5.87	68.59	12
Northern Lights	45.00	0.50	2.81	1.81	50.12	16
Northwestern	22.87	0.17	3.55	4.24	30.84	17
Province	69.64	4.07	7.28	12.03	93.02	

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GAMBLING

4. GAMBLING

In recent years, legalised gambling has become an important economic and recreational industry in Alberta. The majority of Albertans gamble without experiencing any problems, while a small minority gamble to excess and experience a range of negative consequences.

Distribution and Revenue:

In 1996/97 there were 5,866 VLTs in 1,221 locations, 1,912 ticket lottery terminals, 17 casinos, 765 casino gaming terminals (CGTs) and 62 bingo associations in Alberta. The AGLC issued 6,336 licenses for bingo (including satellite games), charitable casinos, pull ticket events, and raffles over \$10,000.¹

There are five provincial race tracks in Alberta, ten off-track betting sites, and 35 tele-theatre locations. In 1996/97 net revenue from horse racing was \$13 million.²

In 1996/97 net provincial revenue from gambling (excluding horse racing) was \$628 million.¹ Since 1992 Alberta has recorded the greatest increase in gambling profits of any Canadian province.³

Prevalence:

In 1997, 87% of adult Albertans were current gamblers. The majority were social, non-problem gamblers who participated less than weekly in any gaming activity. About 5% of the population were identified as having moderate to severe gambling problems, spending more time and greater amounts of money on their preferred gaming activities. Over the past five years gambling prevalence in Alberta has declined slightly. Problem gambling rates also declined during this period (from 4% in 1993 to 2.8% in 1997) whereas pathological gambling rates increased (1.4% vs. 2.0%).⁴ Alberta's overall prevalence rate for problem gambling is slightly higher than other Canadian jurisdictions.⁵

In 1995, 67% of Alberta teens (12-17 years) reported gambling in the previous year. Eight percent (8%) of adolescents were identified as problem gamblers, and a further 15% were at risk for developing gambling problems. The prevalence of problem gambling among adolescents is higher than the adult rate in Alberta, and is among the highest reported in similar Canadian studies.⁶

Among Aboriginal Albertans, the prevalence of problem gambling is twice that of the general population.⁷

Consequences:

Problem gamblers experience a variety of financial and personal difficulties as a result of their gambling. Consequences include lost time from work; borrowing money from family, credit cards, banks and loan companies; passing bad cheques; and selling family property.⁸

- About one-third (36%) of adult Albertans surveyed in 1998 said they had experienced personal or financial problems as a result of their own or someone else's gambling behaviours.⁹
- In 1997/98, the majority of clients (60%) admitted to AADAC for gambling treatment indicated they had concurrent problems with alcohol or other drugs.¹⁰
- Adult Albertans wager more per capita than gamblers in other Canadian provinces. The amount of disposable income spent on gambling averages more than expenditures for clothing, health and personal care.⁷
- In 1997, 13% of all gaming and betting offences in Canada occurred in Alberta.¹¹
- In 1997/98, 40 charges were laid under the *Gaming and Liquor Act* and 149 incident reports were filed on gaming-related matters. These incidents concerned violations of VLT retailer agreements, cheating at play in casinos, illegal gaming, and contravention of policies with respect to raffles, pull ticket events, bingo, and casinos.¹²

Costs:

AADAC expenditures for the treatment and prevention of problem gambling in Alberta were \$2.3 million in 1997/98.¹³ One study estimated provincial expenditures of \$23 per problem gambler during the year.⁵

Attitudes and Opinions:

Growing numbers of Albertans perceive an increase in gambling-related problems (from 49% in 1994 to 74% in 1998), and more than half the adult population (57%) believe gambling and substance abuse are serious or very serious community issues.⁹

GAMBLING-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

GAMBLING-RELATED EXPENDITURES (Tables 27-32)

Source:

Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC), for the 1996/97 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Figures presented are net expenditures per person for the fiscal year. This calculation is based on total monies wagered on a particular gaming activity minus prize payouts. License fees and operating expenses are not included in the calculation.
- The provincial total includes amounts wagered in all communities.
- Aside from bingo, where age restrictions are set by the hall, the legal gambling age in Alberta is 18 years of age.¹⁴
- Charity gaming includes bingo, raffles over \$10,000 and pull ticket events.
- Casino and casino gaming slots (CGTs) are not available in all areas of the province. In 1996/97, net casino and CGT expenditures amounted to more than \$82 million.

AADAC Highlights:

- Charity gaming expenditures were highest in the High Prairie service area and lowest in Wainwright. Most of the differences in charity gaming expenditures among service areas were accounted for by net expenditures on bingo.
- Per person expenditures on lotteries were highest in the Slave Lake area, lowest in Drumheller, and relatively uniform across the province.
- VLT expenditures were highest in Fort McMurray and lowest in the Calgary service area.
- Expenditures on VLTs varied throughout the province but were generally higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- Per person expenditures on charity gaming were highest in the Keeweetino Lakes RHA, lowest in the Headwaters RHA, and varied throughout the province. Most of the difference in charity gaming expenditures among RHAs can be accounted for by net expenditures on bingo.
- Lottery expenditures were highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in RHA #5.
- Per person expenditures on VLTs were highest in the Northern Lights RHA and lowest in Calgary.
- On balance, VLT expenditures were higher in the northern RHAs.

Table 27
Bingo, Raffles and Pull Tickets
AADAC Service Area, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 15 years and older)

	Bingo	Raffles	Pull Tickets	Total Expenditures	Rank
Northern Division	\$77.76	\$5.69	\$6.78	\$90.23	
Athabasca	7.78	2.73	9.96	20.47	25
Barrhead	8.40	0.58	14.89	23.87	20
Cold Lake	108.85	1.77	2.66	113.28	6
Fort McMurray	127.28	4.75	4.48	136.51	4
Grande Prairie	74.47	11.13	4.01	89.61	8
High Level	34.98	3.06	4.72	42.76	18
High Prairie	188.46	3.88	7.33	199.67	1
Lac La Biche	154.95	0.00	3.71	158.66	3
Peace River	33.45	9.24	7.60	50.29	16
Slave Lake	22.30	1.53	10.17	34.00	19
St. Paul	146.09	8.40	8.21	162.70	2
Whitecourt	10.47	3.06	9.47	23.00	22
Central Division	\$57.65	\$15.86	\$4.72	\$78.23	
Camrose	108.79	7.76	11.27	127.82	5
Drayton Valley	7.48	2.37	10.81	20.66	24
Edmonton	62.25	20.13	2.86	85.24	9
Edson	28.32	3.56	17.30	49.18	17
Hinton	60.48	1.02	6.16	67.66	10
Red Deer	46.61	5.75	8.84	61.20	13
Stettler	5.01	1.51	16.05	22.57	23
Wainwright	5.87	2.88	4.00	12.75	26
Southern Division	\$39.68	\$16.16	\$5.63	\$61.47	
Brooks	8.09	36.74	6.60	51.43	15
Calgary	36.94	18.73	4.91	60.58	14
Crowsnest Pass	49.04	3.58	9.74	62.36	12
Drumheller	16.16	1.30	6.01	23.47	21
Lethbridge	51.34	4.50	6.76	62.60	11
Medicine Hat	73.87	6.22	12.35	92.44	7
Province	\$51.94	\$14.90	\$5.34	\$72.18	

Table 28
Bingo, Raffles and Pull Tickets
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 15 years and older)

	Bingo	Raffles	Pull Tickets	Total Expenditures	Rank
Chinook	\$52.31	\$4.18	\$6.51	\$63.00	8
Palliser	55.52	13.18	10.88	79.58	6
Headwaters	1.26	3.14	5.67	10.07	17
Calgary	38.86	19.51	4.62	62.99	9
RHA #5	10.29	1.95	6.92	19.16	15
David Thompson	43.32	5.35	8.28	56.95	11
East Central	25.19	5.74	9.92	40.85	13
WestView	41.60	2.62	7.61	51.83	12
Crossroads	110.05	1.47	7.77	119.29	3
Capital	64.65	21.58	2.53	88.76	5
Aspen	7.32	1.98	9.50	18.80	16
Lakeland	82.84	3.76	5.96	92.56	4
Mistahia	59.97	11.21	4.69	75.87	7
Peace	45.60	3.39	9.15	58.14	10
Keeweenok Lakes	134.17	2.32	5.39	141.88	1
Northern Lights	120.44	4.50	4.24	129.18	2
Northwestern	31.94	2.79	4.31	39.04	14
Province	\$50.12	\$14.38	\$5.15	\$69.65	

Table 29
Lottery Tickets
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 18 and older)

	Number of Retailers	Expenditures Per Person	Rank
Northern Division	264	\$173.17	
Athabasca	17	195.82	4
Barrhead	24	146.40	20
Cold Lake	21	162.47	14
Fort McMurray	23	214.72	2
Grande Prairie	46	150.34	19
High Level	11	155.86	17
High Prairie	17	166.70	12
Lac La Biche	11	178.75	9
Peace River	21	161.62	15
Slave Lake	13	218.34	1
St. Paul	37	194.98	5
Whitecourt	23	190.79	7
Central Division	944	\$179.64	
Camrose	46	152.07	18
Drayton Valley	31	132.90	24
Edmonton	650	190.71	8
Edson	12	177.59	10
Hinton	14	197.88	3
Red Deer	130	140.35	22
Stettler	17	132.87	25
Wainwright	44	192.48	6
Southern Division	828	\$162.74	
Brooks	11	138.93	23
Calgary	629	166.60	13
Crowsnest Pass	15	160.66	16
Drumheller	20	122.67	26
Lethbridge	97	146.08	21
Medicine Hat	56	167.19	11
Province	2,036	\$171.55	

Table 30
Lottery Tickets
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 18 years and older)

	Number of Retailers	Expenditures Per Person	Rank
Chinook	101	\$142.31	12
Palliser	68	156.88	9
Headwaters	54	120.14	16
Calgary	566	164.72	6
RHA #5	37	111.52	17
David Thompson	131	133.29	15
East Central	95	158.41	8
WestView	67	164.06	7
Crossroads	35	150.69	11
Capital	568	187.47	3
Aspen	75	156.08	10
Lakeland	107	179.67	4
Mistahia	56	138.77	14
Peace	17	191.37	2
Keeweenok Lakes	25	174.31	5
Northern Lights	23	203.05	1
Northwestern	11	142.28	13
Province	2,036	\$165.63	

Table 31
Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs)
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 18 years and older)

	Number of Licensees	Expenditures Per Person	Rank
Northern Division	183	\$383.21	
Athabasca	9	320.72	17
Barrhead	16	277.88	24
Cold Lake	17	312.63	20
Fort McMurray	20	542.04	1
Grande Prairie	35	369.94	12
High Level	7	381.93	10
High Prairie	10	284.33	23
Lac La Biche	5	322.41	16
Peace River	20	383.06	9
Slave Lake	8	534.71	2
St. Paul	20	384.10	8
Whitecourt	16	453.93	5
Central Division	582	\$277.05	
Camrose	35	293.84	22
Drayton Valley	21	320.27	18
Edmonton	356	252.76	25
Edson	6	392.54	7
Hinton	11	342.19	14
Red Deer	98	319.99	19
Stettler	17	338.75	15
Wainwright	38	497.14	4
Southern Division	531	\$255.56	
Brooks	17	350.91	13
Calgary	341	228.94	26
Crowsnest Pass	16	516.75	3
Drumheller	33	370.45	11
Lethbridge	67	300.60	21
Medicine Hat	57	406.04	6
Province	1,296	\$278.86	

Table 32
Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs)
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Net expenditures per person aged 18 years and older)

	Number of Licensees	Expenditures Per Person	Rank
Chinook	72	\$310.28	11
Palliser	75	385.13	4
Headwaters	43	253.36	15
Calgary	288	215.80	17
RHA #5	50	343.51	9
David Thompson	102	304.55	12
East Central	84	345.58	7
WestView	41	302.97	13
Crossroads	23	398.64	3
Capital	304	242.04	16
Aspen	45	299.10	14
Lakeland	69	326.73	10
Mistahia	45	343.67	8
Peace	14	351.01	5
Keeweenok Lakes	14	406.02	2
Northern Lights	20	512.59	1
Northwestern	7	348.66	6
Province	1,296	\$269.23	

GAMBLING-RELATED CRISIS CALLS

(Tables 33-34)

Source:

Distress Centre/Drug Centre, 1-800 Provincial Gambling Help Line (Summary Report), for the 1997/98 fiscal year.

Notes:

- Provincial rates are based on all calls to the Help Line, including those where the caller's location was unknown (444), unidentified (4), or from outside the province (2).
- Rates for AADAC Service Areas and RHAs are based on identified calls only.
- In 1997/98 there were 3,794 calls to the Gambling Help Line. Less than 2% of callers were under 15 years of age. More than half the callers (59%) reported concerns related to VLTs.

AADAC Highlights:

- Calls to the Gambling Help Line were highest in the Fort McMurray service area, lowest in Drumheller, and varied somewhat across the province.

RHA Highlights:

- The call rate for the Gambling Help Line was highest in the Northern Lights RHA, lowest in RHA #5, and varied throughout the province.

Table 33
Provincial Gambling Help Line
AADAC Service Areas, 1997/98
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Call Rate	Rank
Northern Division	1.62	
Athabasca	0.94	24
Barrhead	1.65	11
Cold Lake	1.57	14
Fort McMurray	2.41	1
Grande Prairie	1.37	17
High Level	1.80	7
High Prairie	0.85	25
Lac La Biche	1.12	23
Peace River	1.79	8
Slave Lake	1.19	21
St. Paul	1.58	13
Whitecourt	2.30	2
Central Division	1.67	
Camrose	1.22	20
Drayton Valley	1.16	22
Edmonton	1.66	10
Edson	2.17	3
Hinton	2.11	4
Red Deer	1.97	5
Stettler	1.33	18
Wainwright	1.47	16
Southern Division	1.55	
Brooks	1.89	6
Calgary	1.54	15
Crowsnest Pass	1.33	19
Drumheller	0.64	26
Lethbridge	1.64	12
Medicine Hat	1.77	9
Province	1.83	

Table 34
Provincial Gambling Help Line
Regional Health Authorities, 1997/1998
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Call Rate	Rank
Chinook	1.58	7
Palliser	1.74	4
Headwaters	1.22	15
Calgary	1.50	8
RHA #5	1.07	17
David Thompson	1.82	2
East Central	1.29	12
WestView	1.28	13
Crossroads	1.60	6
Capital	1.68	5
Aspen	1.42	10
Lakeland	1.41	11
Mistahia	1.24	14
Peace	1.81	3
Keeweenok Lakes	1.09	16
Northern Lights	2.35	1
Northwestern	1.47	9
Province	1.76	

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TOBACCO

5. TOBACCO

After alcohol, tobacco is the most frequently used drug in Alberta. The number of adults who smoke has steadily decreased over the past 25 years, but evidence suggests these declines are ending. Indications are that tobacco use among young persons, especially young women, is increasing.^{1 2}

Distribution and Revenue:

There are an estimated 6,000 tobacco retailers in Alberta.³

Provincial revenue from tobacco taxation was \$330 million in 1997/98.⁴ The Alberta Government collects \$1.75 per package of 25 cigarettes and \$1.00 per 25 grams of loose tobacco.⁵

Prevalence:

In 1996/97, 29% of Albertans (15 and older) were current smokers, averaging 17.1 cigarettes per day. Overall, men are more likely than women to be current smokers (31% vs. 27%), and young adults aged 20-24 years (36%) are more likely to smoke than older adults; particularly Albertans 55 or older (20%).⁶

The proportion of smokers in Alberta is slightly higher than in Manitoba (28%), Ontario (26%) and British Columbia (25%), but is the same as prevalence at the national level (29%).⁶

Among women giving birth in Alberta between 1994 and 1996, 28% reported smoking during pregnancy. Smoking was more common among mothers aged 18 or younger, yet younger women were also more likely to report that they had quit smoking at some point during their pregnancy.⁷

Consequences:

Lung cancer and heart disease contribute most to tobacco-related mortality, and smoking leads to emphysema, other respiratory problems, and cancers of the lip, oral cavity and throat. Children's exposure to environmental smoke increases the risk of bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).⁸

- In Alberta, the incidence and mortality rate for lung and most other cancers associated with smoking is below the national average.⁹
- In 1997/98 seven charges were laid under the *Tobacco Tax Act*, and the AGLC conducted 85 compliance checks with retailers to ensure that tobacco is being legally purchased and sold.¹⁰

Costs:

The total cost of tobacco use in Alberta was estimated at \$728 million in 1992; an amount equal to \$277 per person. The primary costs associated with tobacco use are productivity losses (\$508 million) and health care (\$215 million).¹¹

Attitudes and Opinions:

The social acceptability of smoking has declined in North America since the 1960s. Beliefs about the health hazards of smoking are less pronounced in people aged 65 and older when compared with teens and young adults. However, negative attitudes among young people are often inconsistent with behaviour (i.e., more young people smoke).¹²

Albertans are similar to other Canadians in their attitudes and perceptions about the negative health effects of smoking and second hand smoke, and are somewhat more supportive of restrictions that encourage smoke-free environments.¹²

TOBACCO-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

TOBACCO-RELATED DISEASES (Tables 35-38)

Source:

Alberta Health, Information Dissemination, for the 1996/97 fiscal year.

Notes:

- All diagnoses are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).
- *Smokers' Syndrome* includes smoker's cough, tobacco use dependence, bronchitis and simple chronic bronchitis.
- *Upper Respiratory Cancer* includes malignant neoplasm and carcinoma in situ of the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx.
- *Lung Cancer* includes malignant neoplasm and carcinoma in situ of the respiratory and intrathoracic organs.
- *Other Smoking-Related Diagnoses* include non-dependent abuse of tobacco and other specified and unspecified upper respiratory symptoms/diagnoses.
- *Separations* are defined as the discharge or death of an inpatient. The same patient may be admitted and discharged with the same diagnosis more than once during the same year.
- Hospital separation rates represent either primary or secondary diagnoses for persons admitted as inpatients to active or psychiatric care hospitals operating in the province. No emergency or outpatient data have been included. Only those separations which explicitly attribute a disease to tobacco are included, and this may result in an underestimate of the impact of tobacco use on health.
- Health disorders diagnosed as tobacco-related occur in relatively small numbers in relation to the total population, and tend to be erratic geographically and over time.

- In 1996/97 there were 6,887 tobacco-related separations from acute care and psychiatric hospitals in Alberta. The provincial rate includes separations for non-residents of Alberta, which accounted for 4% of the total.

AADAC Highlights:

- The hospital separation rate for tobacco-related diseases was highest in the Slave Lake area and lowest in the Whitecourt service area.
- The hospital separation rate for tobacco-related cancers was highest in the St. Paul service area and lowest in Fort McMurray, but generally fluctuated throughout the province.

RHA Highlights:

- The hospital separation rate for tobacco-related diseases was highest in the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA and lowest in the Capital RHA.
- The hospital separation rate for tobacco-related cancers was highest in the Lakeland RHA and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.

TABLE 35
Tobacco-Related Hospital Separations
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Smoker's Syndrome/Cough	Emphysema	Other Smoking- Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	0.02	0.04	3.97	4.03	
Athabasca	0.00	0.19	4.35	4.53	9
Barrhead	0.05	0.05	4.54	4.63	8
Cold Lake	0.00	0.15	1.22	1.37	23
Fort McMurray	0.00	0.04	2.48	2.52	18
Grande Prairie	0.00	0.00	3.02	3.02	15
High Level	0.00	0.00	6.55	6.55	3
High Prairie	0.00	0.00	5.54	5.54	4
Lac La Biche	0.00	0.00	10.68	10.68	2
Peace River	0.05	0.00	4.86	4.91	6
Slave Lave	0.24	0.00	12.15	12.39	1
St. Paul	0.05	0.00	3.87	3.92	12
Whitecourt	0.00	0.07	0.59	0.66	26
Central Division	0.02	0.06	1.73	1.81	
Camrose	0.09	0.05	4.55	4.69	7
Drayton Valley	0.04	0.00	0.64	0.67	25
Edmonton	0.01	0.06	1.25	1.32	24
Edson	0.00	0.00	3.84	3.84	13
Hinton	0.17	0.17	1.69	2.03	19
Red Deer	0.06	0.06	2.48	2.59	17
Stettler	0.14	0.00	5.37	5.51	5
Wainwright	0.00	0.24	3.86	4.09	11
Southern Division	0.03	0.06	1.69	1.77	
Brooks	0.06	0.00	1.58	1.64	21
Calgary	0.02	0.06	1.44	1.53	22
Crowsnest Pass	0.33	0.17	2.74	3.24	14
Drumheller	0.14	0.05	4.26	4.45	10
Lethbridge	0.02	0.04	2.70	2.76	16
Medicine Hat	0.04	0.00	1.77	1.81	20
Province	0.03	0.06	2.02	2.11	

TABLE 36
Hospital Separations for Tobacco-Related Cancers
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Lung/Chest Cancer	Upper Respiratory Cancer	Total Rate	Rank
Northern Division	1.50	0.16	1.66	
Athabasca	2.17	0.28	2.46	3
Barrhead	1.75	0.19	1.94	9
Cold Lake	1.22	0.20	1.42	17
Fort McMurray	0.23	0.04	0.26	26
Grande Prairie	1.51	0.20	1.70	13
High Level	1.04	0.09	1.14	21
High Prairie	1.71	0.26	1.96	8
Lac La Biche	1.69	0.00	1.69	14
Peace River	1.74	0.05	1.79	11
Slave Lave	2.03	0.12	2.14	6
St. Paul	3.06	0.33	3.39	1
Whitecourt	0.59	0.07	0.66	24
Central Division	1.09	0.13	1.21	
Camrose	2.02	0.16	2.18	5
Drayton Valley	2.29	0.28	2.58	2
Edmonton	0.87	0.10	0.97	22
Edson	1.18	0.20	1.38	18
Hinton	1.60	0.17	1.77	12
Red Deer	1.37	0.19	1.56	15
Stettler	1.95	0.07	2.02	7
Wainwright	1.71	0.20	1.91	10
Southern Division	0.88	0.11	0.98	
Brooks	0.57	0.06	0.63	25
Calgary	0.76	0.11	0.86	23
Crowsnest Pass	1.08	0.17	1.25	19
Drumheller	1.36	0.14	1.50	16
Lethbridge	1.05	0.10	1.14	20
Medicine Hat	2.06	0.16	2.22	4
Province	1.11	0.13	1.24	

TABLE 37
Tobacco-Related Hospital Separations
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Smoker's Syndrome/Cough	Emphysema	Other Smoking- Related Diagnoses	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.05	0.05	2.59	2.69	9
Palliser	0.06	0.00	1.73	1.79	13
Headwaters	0.04	0.02	1.78	1.83	12
Calgary	0.02	0.07	1.36	1.45	15
RHA #5	0.05	0.00	2.92	2.97	7
David Thompson	0.06	0.05	2.39	2.51	10
East Central	0.06	0.10	5.59	5.75	3
WestView	0.03	0.06	1.34	1.43	16
Crossroads	0.03	0.07	1.60	1.70	14
Capital	0.01	0.06	1.02	1.09	17
Aspen	0.02	0.08	2.69	2.79	8
Lakeland	0.03	0.04	3.31	3.37	5
Mistahia	0.02	0.00	3.18	3.20	6
Peace	0.00	0.00	4.70	4.70	4
Keeweenok Lakes	0.12	0.00	8.35	8.47	1
Northern Lights	0.00	0.04	2.45	2.49	11
Northwestern	0.00	0.00	5.89	5.89	2
Province	0.03	0.06	1.95	2.03	

TABLE 38
Hospital Separations for Tobacco-Related Cancers
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 years and older)

	Lung/Chest Cancer	Upper Respiratory Cancer	Total Rate	Rank
Chinook	0.95	0.10	1.05	13
Palliser	1.62	0.16	1.79	5
Headwaters	1.03	0.13	1.16	12
Calgary	0.71	0.09	0.80	16
RHA #5	1.23	0.18	1.41	10
David Thompson	1.32	0.17	1.49	9
East Central	2.01	0.14	2.14	2
WestView	1.17	0.11	1.28	11
Crossroads	1.98	0.14	2.11	3
Capital	0.76	0.10	0.86	15
Aspen	1.47	0.18	1.65	7
Lakeland	2.06	0.24	2.30	1
Mistahia	1.49	0.17	1.66	6
Peace	1.95	0.00	1.95	4
Keeweenok Lakes	1.38	0.23	1.61	8
Northern Lights	0.21	0.04	0.25	17
Northwestern	0.95	0.09	1.04	14
Province	1.07	0.13	1.19	

TOBACCO-RELATED DEATHS

(Figures 7-8)

Source:

Alberta Municipal Affairs, Vital Statistics, for the 1997 calendar year.

Notes:

- Data represent select causes of death based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM) including: cancers of the lip, oral cavity, pharynx, respiratory and intrathoracic organs, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema.
- In 1997, 1,623 substance-related deaths were reported by Vital Statistics; 78% were due to tobacco use.

AADAC Highlights:

- The death rate for tobacco-related causes was highest in the Athabasca service area and lowest in Fort McMurray.
- On balance, death rates were slightly higher in the Northern Division.

RHA Highlights:

- The tobacco-related death rate was highest in the Crossroads RHA, and lowest in the Northern Lights RHA.
- Death rates were similar for RHAs throughout the province.

Figure 7
Tobacco-Related Deaths
AADAC Service Areas, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)

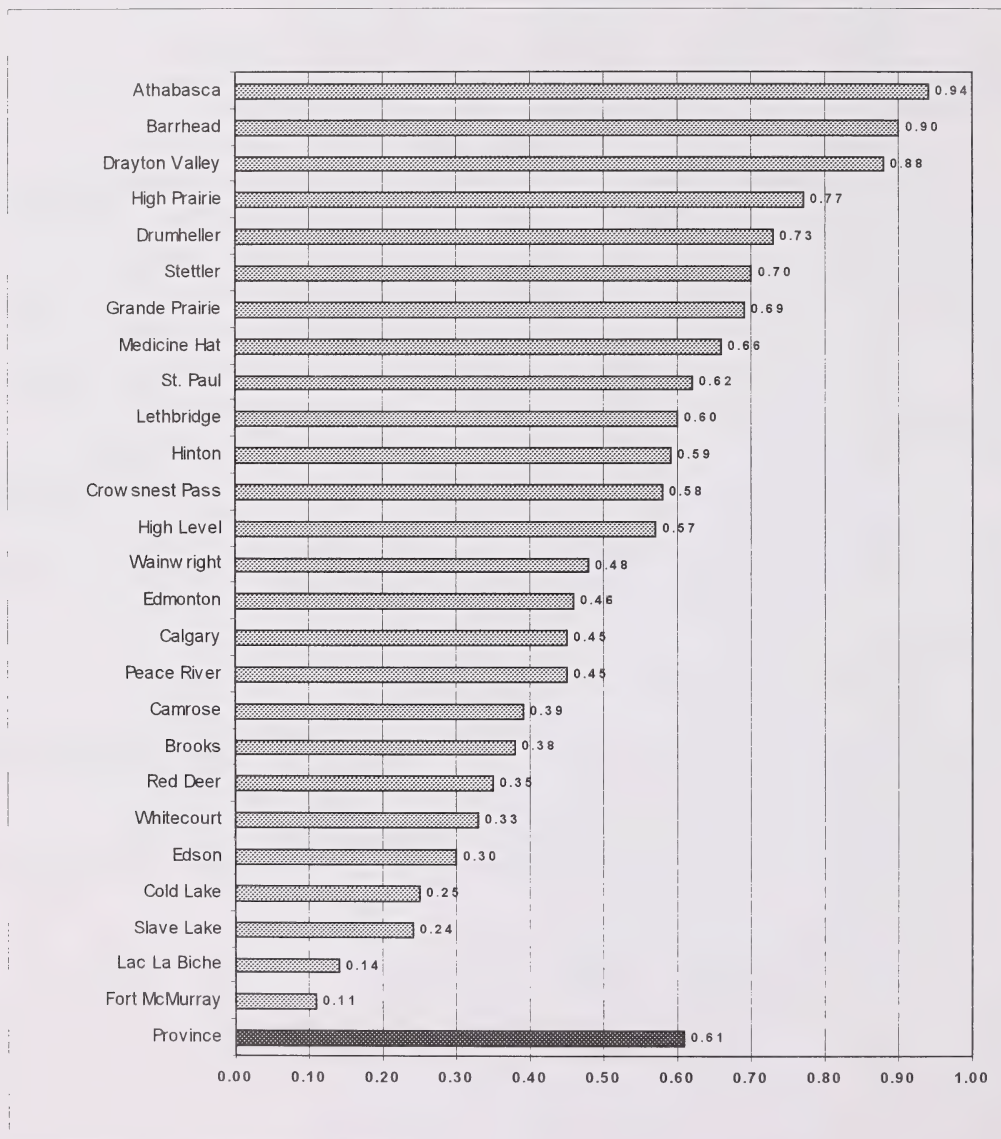


Figure 8
Tobacco-Related Deaths
Regional Health Authorities, 1997
(Rate per thousand population aged 15 and older)



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

COLLATERAL	Individuals who are admitted to receive assistance in dealing with someone else's substance abuse problem.
DEMOGRAPHICS	Population statistics with reference to size, distribution, and vital statistics.
DETOXIFICATION	AADAC non-medical facilities that provide a short-term, safe and supervised environment in which intoxicated persons may withdraw from the effects of acute intoxication. Referrals are provided to ongoing treatment centres.
IMPAIRED	Having an alcohol concentration in the blood of more than 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood (.08 per cent). A legal definition.
INPATIENT	A person who is admitted to an institution for the purpose of receiving diagnostic or treatment services in a residential setting and, to whom a bed is allocated.
OUTPATIENT	A person who receives diagnostic or treatment services from an institution, but not as an inpatient.
OUTPATIENT COUNSELLING	AADAC outpatient offices provide alcohol and drug counselling, information and referral services, community education and family support services to anyone with an addiction problem.
PER CAPITA	Frequency of occurrence of an event divided by the total population, or a segment of it.
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS	The dominant disease or condition for which a person is admitted to hospital.

RATE	A fraction where the numerator is the number of events of interest and the denominator, or base, is a class of people or condition. A rate is often expressed by some convenient constant, (e.g. per 1,000 population).
RESIDENTIAL SERVICES	AADAC institutions that provide specialized, intensive programs within a protected and supportive environment where clients live on the premises.
SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS	A disease or condition which is contributing to a person's ill health, but is not the primary reason a person was admitted to hospital.
SEPARATION	<p>The discharge or death of an inpatient of a hospital. Separations do <u>not</u> represent individuals. A person may be admitted and discharged more than once during a given time period.</p> <p>The number of hospital separations for a specific group of diagnostic codes is based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9-CM).</p>
SUBSTANCE	All legal and illicit drugs including alcohol, tobacco, prescription and street drugs.
TOTAL RATE	The total of several related indicators in the same table. This is not an average. The total rate is calculated by adding the number of occurrences of each indicator and dividing by the total population or age group of particular interest.

**POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS
PRESENTED BY AADAC SERVICE AREAS**

POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

AADAC SERVICE AREAS

(Tables 2.1-2.4)

(Figure 2.1)

Source:

Alberta Treasury, Statistics. Based on 1996 census data including partially enumerated Metis settlements and Native reserves.

Notes:

- The percentage of 12-17 year olds by service area is included because this was the primary target group for AADAC's prevention campaign for adolescents. Teens continue to be an important focus of service delivery, but in recent years children (0-11), young adults (18-24) and seniors (65+) have also been defined as target groups for prevention and education initiatives.
- Average household income represents total gross income reported for the 1995 taxation year, divided by the total number of households filing an income tax return within each AADAC area.
- The employment rate represents the number of persons employed from the total eligible labour force pool.

Highlights:

- On balance, the population in the Northern Division is younger than in the Central or Southern Divisions.
- The average household income for the Fort McMurray area is much higher than the provincial average.
- Employment rates are relatively uniform across the province.
- There are more lone-parent families in the Edmonton area than two-parent families.
- About one-third of the population in Lac La Biche, High Level, and High Prairie are of aboriginal ancestry.

TABLE 2.1
Percentage of Total Population by Selected Age Groups
AADAC Service Areas, 1996

	Children 0-11 yrs.	Teens 12-17 yrs.	Young Adults 18-24 yrs.	Middle Adults 25-44 yrs.	Older Adults 45-64 yrs.	Seniors 65+ yrs.	Total Pop. (000's)
Northern Division	21.2%	10.4%	9.7%	32.5%	17.7%	8.1%	305.8
Athabasca	18.4	10.2	7.8	29.4	21.9	12.1	13.9
Barrhead	17.2	10.3	8.1	28.2	21.4	14.8	27.3
Cold Lake	23.0	10.5	8.2	36.6	14.9	6.7	27.6
Fort McMurray	21.0	10.7	10.9	38.3	17.0	1.8	36.3
Grande Prairie	20.1	10.2	10.7	34.3	17.0	7.2	68.9
High Level	30.6	11.9	11.7	29.7	11.3	3.9	16.9
High Prairie	22.5	10.3	9.3	29.5	18.6	9.1	16.3
Lac La Biche	24.2	10.7	9.5	29.2	17.6	7.8	10.2
Peace River	20.9	10.5	9.7	30.7	18.3	8.2	28.0
Slave Lake	27.1	10.6	11.3	33.2	14.1	3.8	12.4
St. Paul	17.6	9.5	8.2	26.1	21.4	16.8	27.0
Whitecourt	21.3	10.2	9.1	34.4	17.9	7.3	20.5
Central Division	17.8%	9.0%	9.6%	33.3%	19.9%	10.4%	1,219.1
Camrose	18.4	9.8	8.1	28.4	20.4	14.7	56.8
Drayton Valley	19.8	10.1	7.8	31.4	21.1	9.6	37.9
Edmonton	17.4	8.7	9.8	34.0	20.1	10.0	871.4
Edson	19.7	10.8	8.9	33.4	19.4	7.6	13.6
Hinton	18.0	9.0	12.3	38.4	16.2	5.3	15.4
Red Deer	18.9	9.7	9.2	32.1	19.2	11.0	166.2
Stettler	17.4	9.7	8.7	28.9	19.4	14.8	18.7
Wainwright	18.8	9.7	9.2	31.4	17.9	12.3	38.7
Southern Division	17.6%	8.6%	9.6%	35.0%	19.2%	9.7%	1,171.8
Brooks	20.3	10.2	11.3	32.5	17.3	9.2	21.1
Calgary	17.5	8.2	9.5	36.5	19.3	8.7	909.9
Crowsnest Pass	17.1	10.5	8.3	28.7	21.1	14.1	15.5
Drumheller	18.3	9.2	8.9	30.0	18.8	14.7	28.7
Lethbridge	18.7	10.0	10.3	28.7	19.1	13.3	133.9
Medicine Hat	17.1	9.2	9.3	31.1	19.1	13.7	62.6
Province	18.1%	9.0%	9.6%	33.9%	19.3%	9.9%	2,696.8

TABLE 2.2
Income and Employment
AADAC Service Areas, 1996

	Average Household Income \$ (1995)	Employment Rate
Northern Division	\$47,803	0.92
Athabasca	43,390	0.92
Barrhead	42,610	0.94
Cold Lake	46,140	0.92
Fort McMurray	65,580	0.91
Grande Prairie	52,200	0.93
High Level	45,490	0.91
High Prairie	41,340	0.92
Lac La Biche	39,740	0.86
Peace River	49,110	0.93
Slave Lake	42,430	0.88
St. Paul	36,390	0.93
Whitecourt	51,500	0.92
Central Division	\$48,617	0.92
Camrose	43,330	0.94
Drayton Valley	45,670	0.92
Edmonton	49,680	0.92
Edson	47,990	0.91
Hinton	55,710	0.95
Red Deer	46,970	0.92
Stettler	43,900	0.96
Wainwright	47,670	0.95
Southern Division	\$53,670	0.94
Brooks	50,120	0.96
Calgary	56,690	0.94
Crowsnest Pass	42,300	0.91
Drumheller	45,140	0.95
Lethbridge	43,990	0.94
Medicine Hat	45,880	0.93
Province	\$51,118	0.93

TABLE 2.3
Families with One or More Children at Home
AADAC Service Areas, 1996

	% Lone Parent Families	% Two Parent Families (Married or Common Law)
Northern Division	9.6%	12.0%
Athabasca	0.4	0.5
Barrhead	0.6	1.0
Cold Lake	0.9	1.1
Fort McMurray	1.4	1.6
Grande Prairie	2.1	2.7
High Level	0.4	0.7
High Prairie	0.7	0.6
Lac La Biche	0.4	0.4
Peace River	0.8	1.1
Slave Lake	0.5	0.5
St. Paul	0.8	1.0
Whitecourt	0.6	0.8
Central Division	48.6%	44.9%
Camrose	1.7	2.0
Drayton Valley	1.0	1.5
Edmonton	37.7	32.0
Edson	0.4	0.6
Hinton	0.4	0.6
Red Deer	5.8	6.1
Stettler	0.4	0.7
Wainwright	1.1	1.5
Southern Division	41.8%	43.1%
Brooks	0.4	0.9
Calgary	33.8	33.8
Crownsnest Pass	0.5	0.5
Drumheller	0.6	1.0
Lethbridge	4.3	4.6
Medicine Hat	2.1	2.2
Province	91,035 (100%)	369,095 (100%)

Figure 2.1
Alberta Aboriginal Population (%)
AADAC Service Areas, 1996

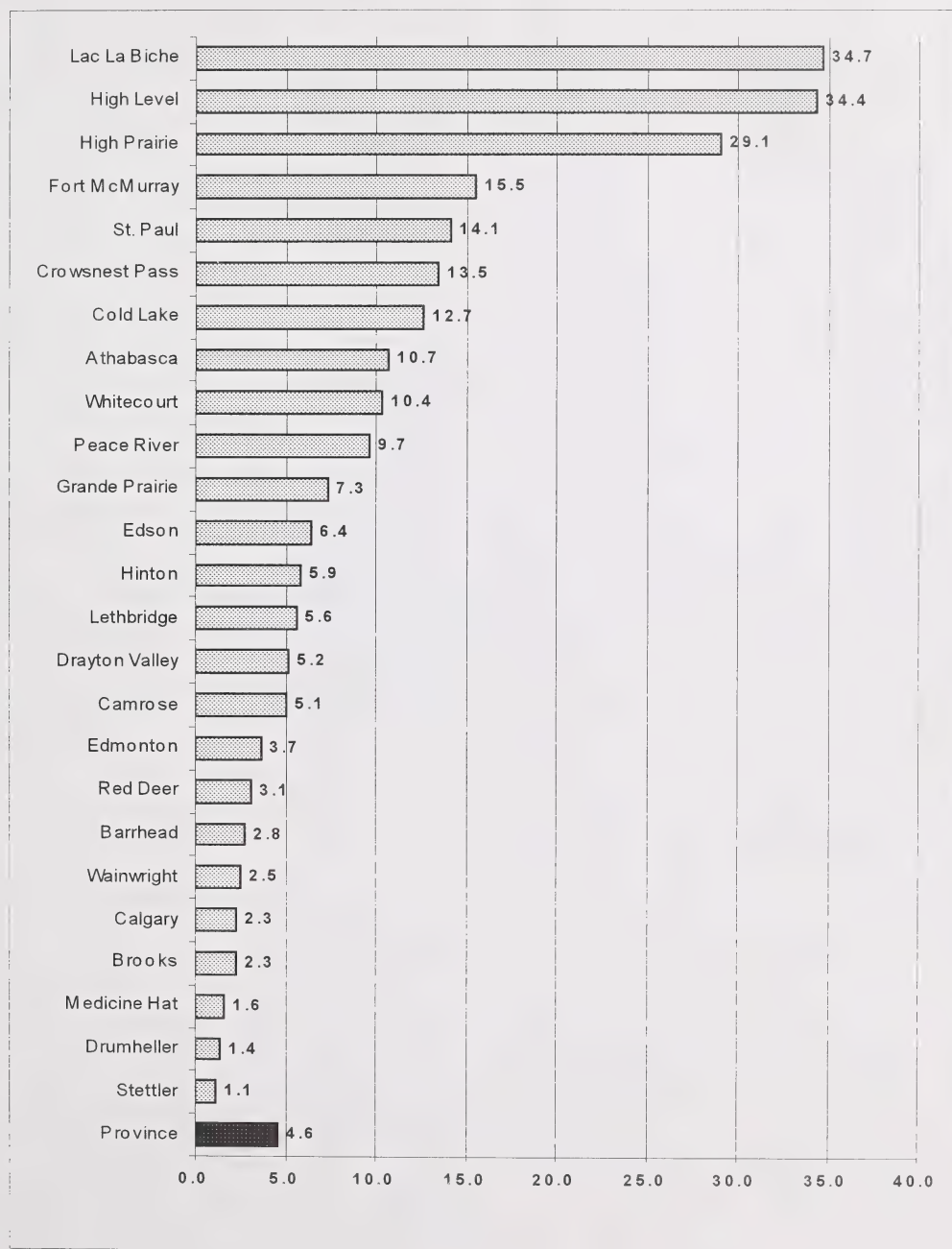


Table 2.4
Population of Alberta Cities, Towns, and Villages
AADAC Service Areas, 1996/97

NORTHERN DIVISION

Total Population, 1996/97 – 305,816

ATHABASCA (located in Aspen RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 13,932

Athabasca.....	2,313
Bondiss S.V.	86
Boyle.....	802
Island Lake S.V.	187
Island Lake South S.V.	76
Mewatha Beach S.V.	83
South Baptiste S.V.	66
Sunset Beach S.V.	33
West Baptiste S.V.	51
Whispering Hills S.V.	79
White Gull S.V.	24

BARRHEAD (located in Aspen RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 27,304

Barrhead.....	4,239
Birch Cove S.V.	23
Clyde.....	410
Larkspur S.V.	11
Swan Hills.....	2,030
Thorhild.....	486
Westlock.....	4,817

COLD LAKE (located in Lakeland RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 27,592

Bonnyville.....	5,100
Bonnyville Beach S.V.	64
Cold Lake/Grand Ctr.....	12,645
Glendon.....	418
Pelican Narrows S.V.....	106

FORT MCMURRAY (located in Northern Lights RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 36,337

Fort McMurray.....	33,078
Mun. of Wood Buffalo.....	2,135
Wood Buffalo Ntl Pk.....	370

GRANDE PRAIRIE (located in Mistahia RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 68,928

Beaverlodge.....	1,997
Grande Cache.....	4,441
Grande Prairie.....	31,140
Hythe.....	712
Rycroft.....	667
Sexsmith.....	1,578
Spirit River.....	1,112
Valleyview.....	1,906
Wanham.....	167
Wembley.....	1,523

HIGH LEVEL (located in Northwestern RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 16,971

High Level.....	3,093
Rainbow Lake.....	1,138

HIGH PRAIRIE (located in Keeweenaw Lakes RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 16,382

Donnelly.....	403
Falher.....	1,149
Girouxville.....	332
High Prairie.....	2,907
McLennan.....	957

LAC LA BICHE (located in Lakeland RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 10,280

Lac La Biche.....	2,611
Plamondon.....	259

PEACE RIVER (located in Peace RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 28,012

Berwyn.....	606
Fairview.....	3,316
Grimshaw.....	2,661
Hines Creek.....	437

Manning	1,295
Nampa	427
Peace River	6,536

SLAVE LAKE (located in Keeweenawok Lakes RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 12,454

Kinuso	258
Slave Lake	6,553

ST. PAUL (located in Lakeland RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 27,043

Andrew	484
Derwent	110
Elk Point	1,492
Horseshoe Bay S.V.	37
Myrnam	294
Smoky Lake	1,087
St. Paul	4,861
Two Hills	1,040
Vilna	274
Warspite	75
Waskatenau	237
Willingdon	309

WHITCOURT (located in Aspen RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 20,581

Fox Creek	2,321
Mayerthorpe	1,669
Sangudo	398
Whitcourt	7,783

CENTRAL DIVISION

Total Population, 1996/97 – 1,219,145

CAMROSE (located in East Central RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 56,849

Alliance	220
Argentia Beach S.V.	4
Bashaw	774
Bawlf	351
Bittern Lake	193
Camrose	13,728
Crystal Springs S.V.	55
Daysland	679
Edberg	137
Ferintosh	130
Forestburg	930

Galahad	175
Golden Days S.V.	92
Grandview S.V.	54
Hay Lakes	352
Heisler	195
Itaska Beach S.V.	8
Killam	1,048
Lougheed	253
Ma-Me-O Beach S.V.	77
Millet	1,894
Norris Beach S.V.	23
New Norway	270
Poplar Bay S.V.	66
Rosalind	195
Sedgewick	937
Silver Beach S.V.	47
Strome	269
Sundance Beach S.V.	35
Wetaskiwin	10,959

DRAYTON VALLEY (located in Crossroads RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 37,966

Alberta Beach S.V.	640
Betula Beach S.V.	3
Breton	521
Castle Island S.V.	19
Drayton Valley	5,883
Edmonton Beach S.V.	425
Entwistle	453
Evansburg	740
Kapasiwin S.V.	12
Lakeview S.V.	15
Onoway	788
Point Alison S.V.	6
Ross Haven S.V.	108
Seba Beach S.V.	124
Silver Sands S.V.	105
South View S.V.	60
Sunset Point S.V.	125
Thorsby	725
Val Quentin S.V.	123
Wabamun	645
Warburg	549
West Cove S.V.	85
Yellowstone S.V.	97

EDMONTON (located in Capital RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 871,434

Beaumont	5,810
Bon Accord	1,493

Bruderheim	1,198
Calmar	1,797
Chipman	230
Devon	4,496
Edmonton	616,306
Elk Island Ntl Pk.....	10
Ft. Saskatchewan	12,408
Gibbons	2,748
Holden	397
Innisfree	238
Lamont.....	1,581
Lavoy.....	119
Leduc.....	14,305
Legal.....	1,095
Mannville.....	758
Minburn.....	95
Morinville.....	6,226
Mundare	578
Nakamun Park S.V.	14
New Sarepta.....	359
Redwater	2,053
Ryley.....	465
Sandy Beach S.V.	171
Sherwood Park	41,989
Spruce Grove	14,271
Stony Plain	8,274
Mun. Strathcona County ..	22,187
St. Albert.....	46,888
Tofield.....	1,726
Vegreville	5,337
Viking.....	1,081

EDSON (located in WestView RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 13,621

Edson	7,399
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HINTON (located in WestView RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 15,484

Hinton	9,961
Jasper Ntl Park	4,768

RED DEER (located in David Thompson RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 166,255

Alix.....	765
Bentley.....	987
Birchcliff S.V.	102
Blackfalds	2,001
Bowden.....	1,014
Caroline	472

Clive.....	517
Delburne	641
Eckville.....	901
Elnora	247
Gull Lake S.V.....	149
Half Moon Bay S.V.	53
Innisfail	6,116
Jarvis Bay S.V.	83
Lacombe.....	8,018
Mirror	487
Norglenwold S.V.	281
Olds	5,815
Parkland Beach S.V.....	97
Penhold	1,625
Ponoka	6,149
Red Deer	60,075
Rimbey.....	2,106
Rocky Mountain House....	5,805
Sunbreaker Cove S.V.	86
Sundre	2,028
Sunrise Beach S.V.....	84
Sylvan Lake	5,178

STETTLER (located in East Central RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 18,745

Big Valley.....	308
Botha	194
Castor.....	970
Consort.....	794
Coronation.....	1,166
Donalda	241
Gadsby	40
Halkirk.....	131
Rochon Sands S.V.	86
Stettler	5,220
Veteran.....	317
White Sands S.V.	49

WAINWRIGHT (located in East Central RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 38,791

Amisk.....	214
Chauvin	400
Czar	199
Dewberry	185
Edgerton.....	372
Hardisty.....	808
Hughenden	302
Irma.....	472
Kitscoty	672

Lloydminster	11,317
Marwayne	449
Paradise Valley.....	141
Provost	1,904
Vermilion.....	4,303
Wainwright.....	5,079

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Total Population, 1996 – 1,171,865

BROOKS (located in Palliser RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 21,164

Bassano.....	1,272
Brooks	10,093
Duchess.....	693
Lomond.....	170
Rosemary	332
Tilley	368

CALGARY (located in Calgary RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 909,948

Acme	600
Airdrie	15,946
Arrowwood.....	163
Banff.....	6,098
Banff Ntl Pk	1,305
Beiseker.....	708
Black Diamond.....	1,811
Blackie	301
Calgary	790,498
Canmore	9,015
Carstairs	1,887
Chestermere.....	1,911
Cochrane	7,424
Cremona.....	380
Crossfield.....	1,899
Didsbury	3,553
Ghost Lake S.V.	63
Gleichen	335
High River.....	7,359
Hussar	157
Irricana.....	823
Kananaskis Country.....	665
Linden.....	565
Longview	303
Nanton	1,665
Okotoks	8,510
Rockyford	346
Standard.....	366
Strathmore.....	5,471
Turner Valley	1,527

Waiparous S.V.....	47
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CROWSNEST PASS (located in Chinook RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 15,509

Cowley	273
Crowsnest Pass.....	6,356
Pincher Creek.....	3,659
Waterton Ntl Pk	279

DRUMHELLER (located in RHA #5)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 28,709

Carbon.....	450
Cereal	213
Delia	208
Drumheller	6,587
Hanna	3,001
Morrin.....	275
Munson	204
Oyen	1,064
Three Hills.....	3,367
Torrington	177
Trochu	958
Youngstown	239

LETHBRIDGE (located in Chinook RHA)

Total Population, 1996/97 – 133,910

Barnwell.....	552
Barons	285
Carmangay	258
Cardston	3,417
Champion	362
Claresholm.....	3,427
Coaldale	5,731
Coalhurst	1,465
Coutts	386
Fort Macleod.....	3,034
Glenwood	295
Granum.....	337
Hill Spring	206
Lethbridge.....	66,035
Magrath.....	1,867
Milk River	929
Milo	121
Nobleford.....	558
Picture Butte	1,669
Raymond	3,056
Stavely.....	513
Stirling.....	874
Taber	7,214

Vauxhall.....1,011
 Vulcan.....1,537
 Warner.....421

Empress..... 186
 Foremost..... 556
 Medicine Hat..... 46,783
 Redcliff..... 4,104

**MEDICINE HAT (located in Palliser
 RHA)**

Total Population, 1996/97 – 62,625

Bow Island1,688
 Burdett.....286

Provincial Population, 1996 - 2,696,826

SOURCE: Alberta Treasury
 Statistics
 Office of Budget & Management
 Economics & Public Finance

Official Population List, 1997
 Alberta Municipal Affairs
 Local Government Advisory Branch
 Information Support Services

NOTES: Provincial population total and AADAC Service Area totals include Municipal
 Districts and special areas, as well as partially enumerated Native Reserves
 and Metis Settlements; counts for these areas are not listed individually.
 S.V. = Summer Village
 Mun. = Municipality

**POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS
PRESENTED BY REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY**

POPULATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

(Tables 3.1-3.4)

(Figure 3.1)

Source:

Alberta Health, Information Dissemination. Based on enrollment in the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (to March 31/97).

Alberta Treasury, Statistics. Based on 1996 census data including partially enumerated Metis settlements and Native reserves.

Notes:

- The percentage of 12-17 year olds by RHA is included because this was the primary target group for AADAC's prevention campaign for adolescents. Teens continue to be an important focus of service delivery, but in recent years children (0-11), young adults (18-24) and seniors (65+) have also been defined as target groups for prevention and education initiatives.
- Average reported household income represents total gross income reported for the 1995 taxation year, divided by the total number of households filing an income tax return within each Regional Health Authority.
- The employment rate represents the number of persons employed from the total eligible labour force pool.

Highlights:

- In general, the northern RHA's have younger populations.
- Higher than average household income in the Northern Lights RHA is likely accounted for by income averages in Fort McMurray.
- Employment rates were generally uniform across the province.
- Proportionally, lone-parent families outnumber two-parent families in the Capital region.
- In the Keeweenok Lakes and Northwestern RHAs, Aboriginal Albertans comprise more than one-third of the population.

TABLE 3.1
Percentage of Total Population by Selected Age Groups
Regional Health Authorities, 1997

	Children 0-11 yrs.	Teens 12-17 yrs.	Young Adults 18-24 yrs.	Middle Adults 25-44 yrs.	Older Adults 45-64 yrs.	Seniors 65+ yrs.	Total Pop. (000's)
Chinook	18.8%	10.1%	10.4%	28.7%	19.1%	12.9%	145.9
Palliser	17.7	9.4	9.9	31.3	18.8	12.9	86.6
Headwaters	17.6	9.0	10.4	33.6	19.4	10.1	68.8
Calgary	17.2	8.2	9.2	36.6	19.9	8.9	856.4
RHA #5	19.1	10.1	9.0	29.7	19.6	12.5	51.6
David Thompson	19.3	9.8	9.8	31.5	18.9	10.7	179.7
East Central	17.8	9.9	9.3	28.9	19.7	14.5	102.6
WestView	19.2	10.7	9.7	33.0	20.2	7.2	87.4
Crossroads	19.0	10.2	9.5	30.5	19.8	11.0	38.7
Capital	17.0	8.5	9.6	34.0	20.5	10.4	792.5
Aspen	19.9	10.6	9.2	30.8	19.5	10.1	81.1
Lakeland	20.6	10.3	9.5	29.1	19.1	11.5	106.0
Mistahia	20.0	10.3	10.9	33.1	17.9	7.8	86.2
Peace	20.5	10.6	9.9	31.3	18.3	9.3	20.1
Keeweenok Lakes	26.1	10.6	11.4	31.8	14.8	5.3	25.3
Northern Lights	20.8	10.8	11.4	37.8	17.3	2.0	38.2
Northwestern	31.1	11.9	12.4	29.3	11.7	3.5	18.4
Province	18.1%	9.1%	9.6%	33.6%	19.7%	10.0%	2,786.4

TABLE 3.2
Income and Employment
Regional Health Authorities, 1996

	Average Household Income \$ (1995)	Employment Rate
Chinook	\$44,080	0.93
Palliser	47,120	0.94
Headwaters	53,740	0.96
Calgary	57,400	0.93
RHA #5	44,420	0.94
David Thompson	46,660	0.92
East Central	44,350	0.95
WestView	51,330	0.93
Crossroads	49,700	0.94
Capital	49,320	0.92
Aspen	47,910	0.93
Lakeland	42,860	0.92
Mistahia	51,450	0.93
Peace	48,200	0.94
Keeweenaw Lakes	40,620	0.88
Northern Lights	66,320	0.91
Northwestern	44,970	0.91
Province	\$51,118	0.93

TABLE 3.3
Families with One or More Children at Home
Regional Health Authorities, 1996

	% Lone Parent Families	% Two Parent Families (Married or Common Law)
Chinook	4.7%	5.0%
Palliser	2.6	3.1
Headwaters	1.7	2.4
Calgary	31.4	30.6
RHA #5	1.3	1.9
David Thompson	5.9	6.2
East Central	2.6	3.7
WestView	2.6	3.6
Crossroads	2.3	3.0
Capital	33.6	25.9
Aspen	2.1	3.4
Lakeland	3.2	4.0
Mistahia	2.4	3.3
Peace	0.6	0.8
Keeweenok Lakes	1.0	0.8
Northern Lights	1.4	1.6
Northwestern	0.5	0.7
Province	91,035 (100%)	369,095 (100%)

Figure 3.1
Alberta Aboriginal Population (%)
Regional Health Authorities, 1996

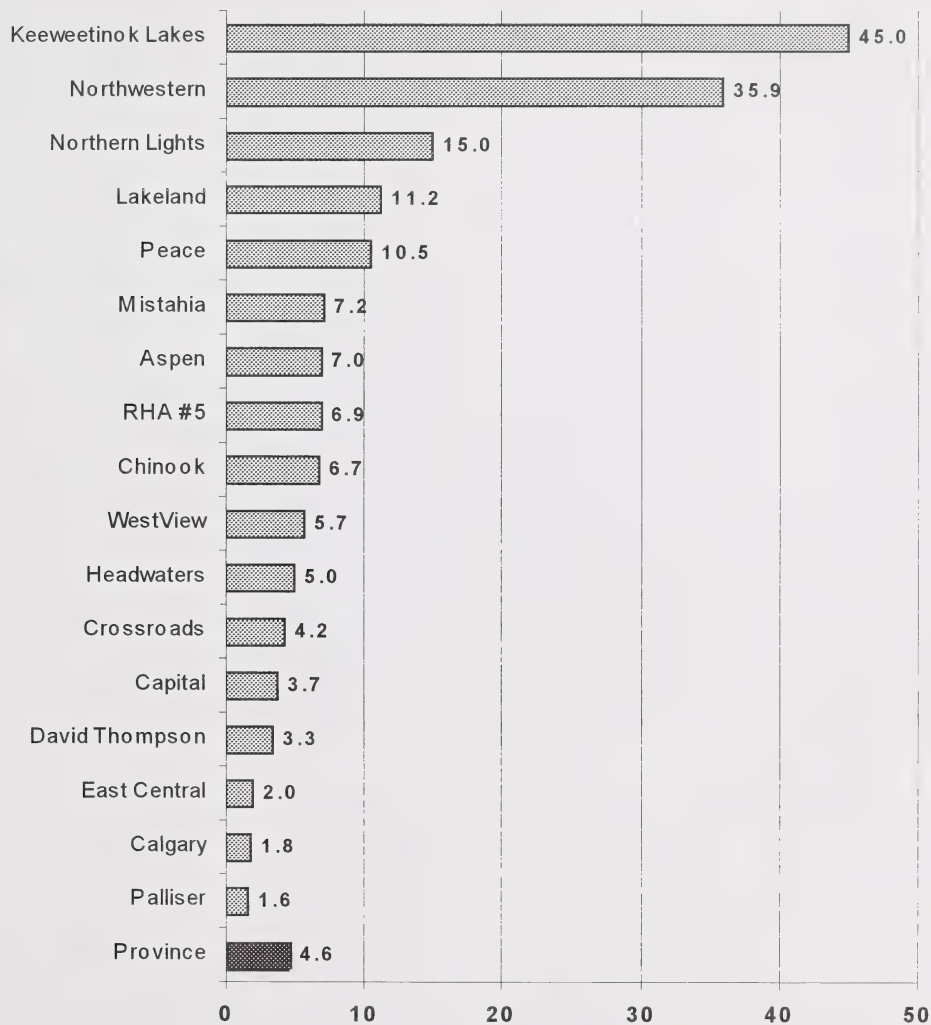


TABLE 3.4
Population of Alberta Cities, Towns, and Villages
Regional Health Authorities, 1996/97

Chinook Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 145,900

Barnwell.....	552
Barons.....	285
Cardston.....	3,417
Coaldale.....	5,731
Coalhurst.....	1,465
Coutts.....	386
Cowley.....	273
Crowsnest Pass.....	6,356*
Fort MacLeod.....	3,034*
Glenwood.....	295
Granum.....	337
Hill Spring.....	206
Lethbridge.....	66,035*
Magrath.....	1,867
Milk River.....	929
Nobleford.....	558
Picture Butte.....	1,669
Pincher Creek.....	3,659
Raymond.....	3,056
Stirling.....	874
Taber.....	7,214
Vauxhall.....	1,011
Warner.....	421
Waterton Ntl Pk.....	279

Palliser Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 86,661

Bassano.....	1,272
Bow Island.....	1,688
Brooks.....	10,093*
Burdett.....	286
Duchess.....	693
Empress.....	186
Foremost.....	556
Medicine Hat.....	46,783*
Oyen.....	1,064
Redcliff.....	4,104
Rosemary.....	332
Tilley.....	368

Headwaters Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 68,834

Arrowwood.....	163
Banff.....	6,098
Banff Ntl Pk.....	1,305
Black Diamond.....	1,811
Blackie.....	301
Canmore.....	9,015
Carmangay.....	258
Champion.....	362
Claresholm.....	3,427*
Ghost Lake S.V.....	63
High River.....	7,359
Kananaskis Country.....	665
Lomond.....	170
Longview.....	303
Milo.....	121
Nanton.....	1,665
Okotoks.....	8,510
Staveley.....	513
Turner Valley.....	1,527
Vulcan.....	1,537
Waiparous S.V.....	47

Calgary Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 856,413

Airdrie.....	15,946
Beiseker.....	708
Calgary.....	790,498*
Chestermere.....	1,911
Cochrane.....	7,424
Crossfield.....	1,899
Irricana.....	823

Regional Health Authority #5

Total Population, 1997 – 51,653

Acme.....	600
Carbon.....	450
Carstairs.....	1,887
Cereal.....	213
Cremona.....	380

Delia	208
Didsbury	3,553
Drumheller	6,587*
Gleichen	335
Hanna	3,001
Hussar	157
Linden	565
Morrin	275
Munson	204
Rockyford	346
Standard	366
Strathmore	5,471
Three Hills	3,367
Youngston	239

David Thompson Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 179,777

Alix	765
Bashaw	774
Bentley	987
Birchcliff S.V.	102
Blackfalds	2,001
Bowden	1,014
Caroline	472
Clive	517
Delburne	641
Eckville	901
Elnora	247
Gull Lake S.V.	149
Half Moon Bay S.V.	53
Innisfail	6,116
Jarvis Bay S.V.	83
Lacombe	8,018
Mirror	487
Norglenwold S.V.	281
Olds	5,815
Parkland Beach S.V.	97
Penhold	1,625
Ponoka	6,149
Red Deer	60,075*
Rimbey	2,106
Rocky Mountain House	5,805*
Sunbreaker Cove S.V.	86
Sundre	2,028
Sylvan Lake	5,178
Torrington	177
Trochu	958

East Central Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 102,627

Alliance	220
Amisk	214
Bawlf	351
Big Valley	308
Bittern Lake	193
Botha	194
Camrose	13,728*
Castor	970
Chauvin	400
Consort	794
Coronation	1,166
Czar	199
Daysland	679
Dewberry	185
Donalda	241
Edberg	137
Edgerton	372
Ferintosh	130
Forestburg	930
Gadsby	40
Galahad	175
Halkirk	131
Hardisty	808
Hay Lakes	352
Heisler	195
Holden	397
Hughenden	302
Innisfree	238
Irma	472
Killam	1,048
Kitscoty	672
Lloydminster	11,317*
Loughheed	253
Mannville	758
Marwayne	449
Minburn	95
New Norway	270
Paradise Valley	141
Provost	1,904
Rosalind	195
Rochon Sands S.V.	86
Ryley	465
Sedgewick	937
Stettler	5,220*
Strome	269

Tofield.....	1,726
Vermillion.....	4,303
Veteran.....	317
Viking.....	1,081
Wainwright.....	5,079*
White Sands S.V.	49

WestView Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 87,443

Betula Beach S.V.	3
Devon.....	4,496
Edmonton Beach S.V.	425
Edson.....	7,399*
Entwhistle.....	453
Evansburg.....	740
Hinton.....	9,961*
Jasper Ntl Pk.....	4,768
Kapasiwin S.V.	12
Lakeview S.V.....	15
Point Alison S.V.....	6
Seba Beach S.V.....	124
Spruce Grove.....	14,271
Stony Plain.....	8,274
Wabamun.....	645

Crossroads Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 38,700

Argentia Beach S.V.	4
Breton.....	521
Crystal Springs S.V.....	55
Drayton Valley.....	5,883*
Golden Days S.V.....	92
Grandview S.V.....	54
Itsaka Beach S.V.....	8
Ma-Me-O Beach S.V.....	77
Norris Beach S.V.....	23
Millet.....	1,894
Poplar Bay S.V.....	66
Silver Beach S.V.....	47
Sundance Beach S.V.....	35
Wetaskiwin.....	10,959

Capital Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 792,539

Beaumont.....	5,810
Calmar.....	1,797

Edmonton.....	616,306*
Leduc.....	14,305
New Serepta.....	359
Sherwood Park.....	41,989
Strathcona County.....	22,187
St. Albert.....	46,888
Thorsby.....	725
Warburg.....	549

Aspen Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 81,148

Alberta Beach S.V.	640
Athabasca.....	2,313*
Barrhead.....	4,239*
Birch Cove S.V.....	23
Bondiss S.V.....	86
Boyle.....	802
Castle Island S.V.....	19
Clyde.....	410
Fox Creek.....	2,321
Island Lake S.V.....	187
Island Lake South S.V.....	76
Larkspur S.V.....	11
Legal.....	1,095
Mayerthorpe.....	1,669
Mewatha Beach S.V.....	83
Morinville.....	6,226
Nakamun Park S.V.....	14
Onoway.....	788
Ross Haven S.V.....	108
Sandy Beach S.V.....	171
Sangudo.....	398
Silver Sands S.V.....	105
South Baptiste S.V.....	66
South View S.V.....	60
Sunrise Beach S.V.....	84
Sunset Beach S.V.....	33
Sunset Point S.V.....	125
Swan Hills.....	2,030
Val Quentin S.V.....	123
West Baptiste S.V.....	51
West Cove S.V.....	85
Westlock.....	4,817
Whispering Hills S.V.....	79
White Gull S.V.....	24
Whitecourt.....	7,783*
Yellowstone S.V.....	97

Lakeland Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 106,048

Andrew	484
Bon Accord	1,493
Bonnyville	5,100*
Bonnyville Beach S.V.	64
Bruderheim	1,198
Chipman	230
Cold Lake/Grand Ctr.....	12,645*
Derwent	110
Elk Point	1,492
Elk Island Ntl Pk.....	10
Fort Saskatchewan.....	12,408
Gibbons	2,748
Glendon.....	418
Horseshoe Bay S.V.	37
Lac La Biche.....	2,611*
Lamont.....	1,581
Lavoy	119
Mundare	578
Myrnam.....	294
Pelican Narrows S.V.....	106
Plamondon	259
Redwater	2,053
Smoky Lake.....	1,087
St. Paul.....	4,861*
Thorhild.....	486
Two Hills	1,040
Vegreville.....	5,337*
Vilna.....	274
Warspite	75
Waskatenau	237
Willingdon.....	309

Mistahia Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 86,290

Beaverlodge	1,997
Berwyn.....	606
Fairview	3,316
Grande Cache	4,441
Grande Prairie	31,140*
Grimshaw.....	2,661
Hines Creek.....	437
Hythe	712
Rycroft	667
Sexsmith.....	1,578
Spirit River	1,112

Valleyview.....	1,906*
Wanham	167
Wembley.....	1,523

Peace Health Region

Total Population, 1997 – 20,151

Donnelly.....	403
Falher	1,149
Girouxville	332
Manning	1,295
McLennan.....	957
Nampa	427
Peace River	6,536*

Keeweenok Lakes Health Region

Total Population, 1997 – 25,382

High Prairie	2,907*
Kinuso.....	258
Slave Lake.....	6,553*

Northern Lights Health Region

Total Population, 1997 – 38,208

Fort McMurray.....	33,078*
Mun. Wood Buffalo.....	2,135
Wood Buffalo Ntl Pk	370

Northwestern Regional Health Authority

Total Population, 1997 – 18,454

High Level.....	3,093*
Rainbow Lake.....	1,138

Provincial Population, 1997 – 2,786,408

SOURCE: Alberta Health
Information Dissemination
Health Information & Accountability

Official Population List, 1997
Alberta Municipal Affairs
Local Government Advisory Branch
Information Support Services

NOTES: Population totals are based on RHA boundaries as of March 31/98.
S.V. = Summer Village
Mun. = Municipality
* Cities/Towns where AADAC or AADAC Funded Agencies are located

**SUMMARY OF INDICATORS
ALCOHOL, OTHER DRUGS, AND GAMBLING**

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

AADAC SERVICE AREAS (TABLES 4.1-4.3)

REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES (TABLES 4.4-4.6)

Source:

Various sources and reporting periods as referenced by individual tables included in the body of this report.

Notes:

- The following tables summarize the position of each of the 26 AADAC Service Areas and 17 RHAs relative to each other.
- Rankings correspond to those shown in each of the respective tables from this report. Summary tables are intended to enable the reader to see how a particular area ranked across all indicators. A rank of 1 indicates an area was highest on a calculated rate and a rank of 26 or 17 indicates an area was lowest.
- The fiscal or calendar years vary by indicator based on data availability at the time the report was released.

AADAC Highlights:

- In general, most service areas fluctuated in rankings across report indicators. However, Calgary consistently ranked near the bottom and Slave Lake ranked near the top across many indicators.
- Overall, service areas in AADAC's Northern Division were generally higher on report indicators than service areas in the Southern and Central Divisions.

RHA Highlights:

- Considered individually, the Keeweenaw Lakes RHA stood out as being high and the Calgary RHA as being low across most indicators. The remainder of the RHAs generally varied across report indicators.
- RHAs in northern Alberta (RHAs 13-17) were generally higher on report indicators than central (RHAs 6-12) and southern (RHAs 1-5) RHAs.

Table 4.1
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
AADAC Service Areas
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 1 1997/98	Table 3 1997/98	Table 5 1997	Table 7 1997	Table 9 1997	Table 11 1997	Table 13 1996/97
			Northern Division				
Alberta	20	4	12	13	13	24	11
Barrhead	26	10	11	18	18	20	15
Cold Lake	11	20	6	7	8	18	13
Fort McMurray	4	21	8	3	4	25	20
Grande Prairie	5	19	20	15	11	9	16
High Level	24	14	5	1	3	7	2
High Prairie	21	3	3	6	2	2	3
Lac La Biche	18	8	4	5	5	15	8
Peace River	15	15	7	9	15	6	6
Slave Lake	2	6	1	2	1	1	1
St Paul	14	2	13	12	6	5	7
Whitecourt	9	11	2	10	10	3	5
			Central Division				
Camrose	16	17	10	4	9	8	4
Drayton Valley	25	16	16	22	22	22	23
Edmonton	17	25	24	26	20	21	26
Edson	6	13	21	16	14	12	12
Hinton	1	1	9	14	12	23	17
Red Deer	13	22	19	17	17	13	19
Stettler	19	9	22	23	26	26	22
Wainwright	3	12	17	19	24	16	24
			Southern Division				
Brooks	8	18	15	11	19	4	21
Calgary	7	26	25	25	21	19	25
Crowsnest Pass	10	7	18	8	7	10	9
Drumheller	23	5	14	20	23	17	10
Lethbridge	22	24	23	21	18	11	14
Medicine Hat	12	23	26	24	25	14	18

Table 1 – Alcohol Sales (Wholesale \$) Per Person

Table 3 – Retail Liquor Licenses

Table 5 – Rate of Impaired Driving and Failure/Refusal to Give Sample

Table 7 – Rate of Disturbing the Peace and Liquor Act Violations

Table 9 – Rate of Sexual and Physical Assault

Table 11 – Rate of Alcohol-Related Injury and Fatality Collisions

Table 13 – Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)

Table 4.2
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
AADAC Service Areas
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 14 1996/97	Figure 3 1997	Table 17 1997/98	Table 19 1997	Table 21 1996/97	Table 22 1996/97	Table 25 1997
Northern Division							
Athabasca	12	–	9	7	13	13	9
Barrhead	11	6	24	15	21	21	12
Cold Lake	8	15	15	19	14	11	23
Fort McMurray	26	17	1	4	12	7	22
Grande Prairie	14	9	6	12	15	15	10
High Level	10	–	11	14	6	2	25
High Prairie	6	7	5	6	2	5	17
Lac La Biche	4	–	2	13	7	6	19
Peace River	5	14	18	9	4	4	4
Slave Lake	3	–	3	2	3	3	13
St. Paul	7	16	8	17	10	8	26
Whitecourt	16	–	13	1	8	16	2
Central Division							
Camrose	1	13	23	10	5	9	21
Drayton Valley	21	18	20	16	26	26	20
Edmonton	24	8	21	20	24	24	6
Edson	13	5	10	5	18	1	24
Hinton	9	–	4	3	22	10	7
Red Deer	20	19	17	11	17	14	3
Stettler	17	1	12	24	16	12	18
Wainwright	22	20	14	22	23	23	11
Southern Division							
Brooks	25	12	19	25	1	22	15
Calgary	23	11	26	26	25	25	8
Crowsnest Pass	2	3	7	8	19	19	1
Drumheller	18	2	25	18	9	17	14
Lethbridge	15	10	18	21	20	20	5
Medicine Hat	19	4	22	23	11	18	16

Table 14 – Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses)

Figure 3 – Alcohol-Related Mortality

Table 17 – Client Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Facilities

Table 19 – Rate of Cannabis and Other Drug Offenses

Table 21 – Drug-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)

Table 22 – Drug-Related Morbidity (Poisoning and Other Diagnoses)

Table 25 – Rate of Prescriptions Dispensed for Drugs Monitored by the TPP

Table 4.3
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
AADAC Service Areas
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 27 1996/97	Table 29 1996/97	Table 31 1996/97	Table 33 1997/98	Table 35 1996/97	Table 36 1996/97	Figure 7 1997
Northern Division							
Athabasca	25	4	17	24	9	3	1
Barrhead	20	20	24	11	8	9	2
Cold Lake	6	14	20	14	23	17	23
Fort McMurray	4	2	1	1	18	26	26
Grande Prairie	8	19	12	17	15	13	7
High Level	18	17	10	7	3	21	13
High Prairie	1	12	23	25	4	8	4
Lac La Biche	3	9	16	23	2	14	25
Peace River	16	15	9	8	6	11	17
Slave Lake	19	1	2	21	1	6	24
St. Paul	2	6	8	13	12	1	9
Whitecourt	22	7	5	2	26	24	21
Central Division							
Camrose	5	18	22	20	7	5	18
Drayton Valley	24	24	18	22	25	2	3
Edmonton	9	8	25	10	24	22	15
Edson	17	10	7	3	13	18	22
Hinton	10	3	14	4	19	12	11
Red Deer	13	22	19	5	17	15	20
Stettler	23	25	15	18	5	7	6
Wainwright	26	5	4	18	11	10	14
Southern Division							
Brooks	15	23	13	6	21	25	19
Calgary	14	13	26	15	22	23	16
Crowsnest Pass	12	16	3	19	14	19	12
Drumheller	21	26	11	26	10	16	5
Lethbridge	11	21	21	12	16	20	10
Medicine Hat	7	11	6	9	20	4	8

Table 27 – Per Person Charity Gaming Expenditures

Table 29 – Per Person Lottery Expenditures

Table 31 – Per Person VLT Expenditures

Table 33 – Rate of Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Line

Table 35 – Tobacco-Related Morbidity (Smoker's Syndrome, Emphysema, Other Diagnosis)

Table 36 – Tobacco-Related Morbidity (Lung and Other Cancers)

Figure 7 – Tobacco-Related Mortality

Table 4.4
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
Regional Health Authorities
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 2 1997/98	Table 4 1997/98	Table 6 1997	Table 8 1997	Table 10 1997	Table 12 1997	Table 15 1996/97
Chinook	15	15	15	13	11	12	8
Palliser	8	14	14	12	12	7	11
Headwaters	1	4	9	15	13	6	10
Calgary	9	17	17	17	16	15	16
RHA #5	16	3	8	6	14	3	3
David Thompson	11	13	12	7	10	11	6
East Central	6	2	13	14	17	13	12
Westview	4	12	11	11	9	14	15
Crossroads	7	8	2	4	4	10	14
Capital	13	16	16	16	15	16	17
Aspen	14	5	4	10	8	9	9
Lakeland	12	6	6	8	5	8	5
Mistahia	5	9	10	9	7	5	7
Peace	10	7	7	5	6	2	4
Keeweenaw Lake	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Northern Lights	2	11	5	3	2	17	13
Northwestern	17	10	3	1	3	4	2

Table 2 - Alcohol Sales (Wholesale \$) Per Person

Table 4 - Retail Liquor Licenses

Table 6 - Rate of Impaired Driving and Failure/Refusal to Give Sample

Table 8 - Rate of Disturbing the Peace and Liquor Act Violations

Table 10 - Rate of Sexual and Physical Assault

Table 12 - Rate of Alcohol-Involved Injury and Fatality Collisions

Table 15 - Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)

Table 4.5
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
Regional Health Authorities
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 16 1996/97	Figure 4 1997	Table 18 1997/98	Table 20 1997	Table 23 1996/97	Table 24 1996/97	Table 26 1997
Chinook	8	6	6	13	12	8	2
Paliser	13	4	15	16	2	10	11
Headwaters	5	15	17	10	14	15	5
Calgary	16	11	18	17	17	17	6
RHA #5	7	1	12	11	8	12	13
David Thompson	10	13	7	6	7	6	1
East Central	14	9	13	12	13	13	10
WestView	12	14	8	5	15	14	7
Crossroads	4	2	11	4	10	11	14
Capital	15	5	14	15	16	16	3
Aspen	11	10	10	3	11	9	8
Lakeland	3	16	5	14	9	5	9
Mistahia	9	7	3	7	6	7	4
Peace	2	12	9	8	4	3	15
Keeweenaw Lake	1	3	2	2	1	2	12
Northern Lights	17	17	1	1	5	4	16
Northwestern	6	8	4	9	3	1	17

Table 16 – Alcohol-Related Morbidity (Liver Disease and Other Diagnoses)

Figure 4 – Alcohol-Related Mortality

Table 18 – Client Admissions to AADAC and AADAC Funded Facilities

Table 20 – Rate of Cannabis and Other Drug Offenses

Table 23 – Drug-Related Morbidity (Psychosis, Dependence, Abuse, Toxic Effects)

Table 24 – Drug-Related Morbidity (Poisoning and Other Diagnoses)

Table 26 – Rate of Prescriptions Dispensed for Drugs Monitored by the TPP

Table 4.6
Rank Order Summary of Selected Indicators of Substance use
Regional Health Authorities
(Rank: 1 = Highest 26 = Lowest)

	Table 28 1996/97	Table 30 1996/97	Table 32 1996/97	Table 34 1997/98	Table 37 1996/97	Table 38 1996/97	Figure 8 1997
Chinook	8	12	11	7	9	13	11
Palliser	6	9	4	4	13	5	4
Headwaters	17	16	15	15	12	12	6
Calgary	9	6	17	8	15	16	16
RHA #5	15	17	9	17	7	10	9
David Thompson	11	15	12	2	10	9	13
East Central	13	8	7	12	3	2	3
WestView	12	7	13	13	16	11	15
Crossroads	3	11	3	6	14	3	1
Capital	5	3	16	5	17	15	14
Aspen	16	10	14	10	8	7	5
Lakeland	4	4	10	11	5	1	7
Mistahia	7	14	8	14	6	6	8
Peace	10	2	5	3	4	4	2
Keeweenaw Lake	1	5	2	16	1	8	12
Northern Lights	2	1	1	1	11	17	17
Northwestern	14	13	6	9	2	14	10

Table 28 – Per Person Charity Gaming Expenditures

Table 30 – Per Person Lottery Expenditures

Table 32 – Per Person VLT Expenditures

Table 34 – Rate of Calls to the Provincial Gambling Help Line

Table 37 – Tobacco-Related Morbidity (Smoker's Syndrome, Emphysema, Other Diagnosis)

Table 38 – Tobacco-Related Morbidity (Lung and Other Cancers)

Figure 8 – Tobacco-Related Mortality

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